NUMBER 42.

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY MORNANG...... AUGUST 19.

Mesers. GREEN & Co., are the sole and exch sive agents of the Courier at Nashville. They will deliver it to regular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys.

The Courier at Nashville.

The Courier at St. Louis. The Louisville Courier can be found in St Louis at Willie H. Gray's, North-west corner of Third and Olive streets, opposite the Post

PEACE MEETING!

The people of Jefferson county who are in favor of having

Will hold a meeting at Col. Montgome ry's spring, on the Preston Street Road, out nine miles from Louisville, on Thursday, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Peace Flag Raised!

All who are favorable to the purposes of the meeting are requested to meet with white rosettes or ribbons, and white flags. Let our motto be

Peace, Peace!

When there will be a

Eminent and conservative speakers will be on hand to address the meeting. Come One, Come All.

Lincoln Guns Stopped.

We learn that a committee of citizens, of Harrison county, waited on Mr. Bowler, owner of the Covington and Lexington railroad, on Thursday, and informed him that the shipment of Lincoln guns over that road would no longer be submitted to, and that it must be immediately stopped, or the road would be destroyed. Mr. Bowler promised to obey, and the six cannons and thirteen car loads of guns and ammunition then near Cynthiana on their way to Lexington, were returaed to Covington. The brave action of the gallant people of Harrison in thus vindicating the neutrality of Kentucky will be approved by good people everywhere. This shipping of Lincoln guns to men in Kentucky in order to precipitate us in civil war, has already gone too far, and it is well for the Despot's minions to understand that the people have willed that it shall be stopped now and forever.

LOUISVILLE ROWDYISM .-- The rowdy ele ment of Louisville is as rampant as ever, as was abundantly evidenced by the scenes at the Court Horse fatur ay night. The disturbance of the peace meeting was instigated by the Journal, and the leaders were Jas. Speed, W. P. Boone and Nat. Wolfe-The reace meeting was called by respectable, orderly, law abiding and substantial citizens, men who hell principle and the prosperity of the city above party coasiderations, and who are opposed to the se tional war. The Lincolnite disturbers. who by chance have a majority in the city, were guilty of an outrage, and added another disgrace to the city.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING AT CAMP JOE HOLT.-We learn that on Saturday a man named Crayat was dangerously wounded at Camp Joe Holt by the accidental discharge of a gun, in the hands of one of his fellow soldiers. Cravat at the time was standing guard, when he and the other man got to tusseling, during which Cravat tried to take the gun from the hands of his adver sary, when it went off, inflicting a very se rious wound in the groin of Cravat.

THE JOURNAL OFFICE ROBBED. - Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, the vault of the Journal Office was robbed of \$650 in specie. The vault had been left open, and the money, which had been placed in a box and put in the vault, was missing. The thief, whoever he was, was well acquainted with the place, and knew that the money was there.

LOUISVILLE ZOUAVES .- This fine compa ny, one of the largest in the State Guard, and one of the finest in the city, were out on drill Saturday night. They passed our of fi :e and went through with the evolutions in such a manner as to show that the officers deserve the highest credit for the proficiency of the company.

City retailers of first class boots and shoes would do well to call at the auction rooms of Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co., this morning, and examine a fresh invoice of boots and shoes, (gents', ladies', misses' and children's war) just received. It is not once in twenty years that such a class of goods are sold at auction. The sale will come off to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10

It is a very difficult matter for readers with impaired sight to read the constant exciting news without aggravating We recommend Sincere's their evil. plasses. If adjusted by himself to the eye relief and preservation is afforded without doubt. Office on Main street under the National Hotel.

STATEMENT .- In regard to an impression abroad, that many boys, that cannot be governed elsewhere, are sent to Forest Academy to be reformed, I have only to say, that I suppose, among so many young Americas in the land, I get my share of them, from my well-known experience in managing boys. It is but due to justice however, for me to say, that the discipline of my school requires a speedy and thorough change, or all such are sent home.

I know no school that can claim a class of more studious, and better regulated boys, than can Forest Academy.

See advertisement. B. H. McCOWN. aug16 d3

The Louisville Female College will mmence its sixteenth semi-annual session on Monday, September 2d, 1861, with a full faculty.

A small stable and a lot of hay was burnt last evening, in the alley between Hancock and Clay and Madison and Chest-

We invite the attention of business en and others to the Post Office notice in our advertising columns.

The most celebrated Vienna field glasses can be found at the Optical Institute, under the National Hotel, Main street,

The Peace Meeting Saturday Night. Pursuant to public notice a large crowd assembled at the Court House Saturday night for the purpose of giving expression of

popular sentiment in favor of peace and gainst the further prosecution of the war. We were not present at the opening of the meeting at the Court House, but understand that so soon as the hall was opened, the meeting was at once packed by a crowd of Lincoln men, who proceeded to its organization by the selection of supporters of the Administration as officers of the meeting. Upon this interference those who called the meeting immediately adjourned, and assembled in large numbers at Concert Hall.

We understand that the crowd at the

Court House was addressed by Messrs. WOLFE, HARLAN and PIRTLE. The course of the so-called Union men last night indicates, so far as regards this city, that there should be no free expression of popular sentiment; that, if an unbridled and irresponsible mob can silence free speech, that it shall be silenced in this city. Among the speakers were Mr. NATHANIEL WOLFE, a representative in the last Legislature, who now openly advocates the Lincoln war, but who at the last session of the Legislature pledged himself, in the event of war against the South, to unite his destiny with his brethren of the South, and that he would resist the North at every hazard and O THE LAST EXTREMITY. Mr. WOLFE, however, has abandoned his official record, and instead of standing by the South and re; sisting the North to the last, during the approaching session of the Legislature, will be the most ready and active supporter of Lincoln. The Union party of Kentucky is for the war. The leaders of the Union party in this city declared by their action last night that they are for the war, and that there shall be no peace until the South is brought back into the Union .-Then, the war will never crase-unless Presi dent Davis shall conquer a peace. And we think he will do it. We tell the friends of peace to be of good courage. The work of pacification is going on bravely, and in less than three months, the North will be a

suppliant for peace. The Union-Lincoln party reject peace. Well, be it so. The Southern Confederacy will let the North have war if it so wills it to its heart's content. The South has, heretofore, been disposed to be magnanimous. Knowing the horrors of war, they have been reluctant to carry it into the Northern States. But unless peace is proposed, and proposed speedily, the capital at Washington will fall—Maryland and Missouri will be emancipated, and the Confederate army will threaten Philadelphia. The Lincolnites can now have peace on honorable terms; if they postpone it a few months they will be compelled to ask it as suppliants. These are plain words, but they are true, as the supporters of Lincoln will very soon discover.

Manassas .- We learn from a Richmond paper that the Rev. L. A. Ware, of Richmond, Va., in a portion of his prayer open ing the proceedings of the Confederate Congress on the 25tk, referring to the thanks ascribed to God for our late great victory, besought that he would so impress the hearts of the people with a sense of his providence and goodness that the name "Manassas" should always remind them or its scriptural signification, which was "God hath made us to forget our troubles."

On Tuesday last some fifteen persons were arrested in New York on the charge of passing counterfeit money. There were large number of counterfeiters in the city, and an attempt to flood it with spurious money was made, which led to the arrest of the parties.

It should not be forgotten that the first military camp established within the limits of Kentucky, in violation of her neutrality has been established by authority of the President of the United States.

The number of lotters received at the Washington postoffice average about thirty thousand daily, and of this number, it is estimated that at least two-thirds are

The bogus Wheeling Virginia gov ernment robbed a bank in Western Virginia, but the Louisville Journal has not : word to say on the subject. It's all right when Lincolnites are the robbers.

This is all we can find in the Sain Louis Democrat about the late victory : Capt. Mayman, of Sigel's regiment, is said to have been killed at Springfield and Col. Albert, of the same regiment, is

Gen. Fremont in his official dispatch es to Gen. Scott at Washington states his forces engaged in the battle at Springfield were eight thousand.

If the Lincoln Union forces go to the Cumberland Mountains, the Tennessee troops will make a large gap in their

The organs that support Lincoln ave vilified Gen. Price, of Missouri, but at the battle of Springfield he gloriously re

deemed himself. In the classical language of old un-

treasure voted by the last Abolition Congress "don't skeer the South a hooter." Mons. Jesnier, Consul to Curacoa West Indies, has been removed by the

cle Abe, the enormous army and immense

Secretary of State, and R. E. Morse, of Iowa, appointed in his place. On Thursday night 20,000 Austrian

rifles passed through Indianapolis for Gen eral Fremont at St. Louis. Gen. McCullough and his gailant

Texas Rangers are the dread of the Lincoln Dutch hirelings in Missouri. The traitor Pierport will soon find that his effort to control the great State of

Virginia is a mere flash in the pan-handle. Can any of our correspondents give recent intelligence from the Missouri 'races.'

In St. Louis, a man lately was courtartialed for speaking the truth. Oh! the beauties of the Lincoln Government!

Gen. Price has won a name of re-

nown, and Miscouri may well be proud of Thanks to J. C. BUCKLES, Esq., for late New York papers.

The Peace Meeting.

At the meeting of those in favor of peace held in pursuance of a public call, James Trabue was called to the Chair, and John Bell was appointed Secretary.
On motion of Wm. Garvin, Wm. At-

wood, Samuel Casseday, Wm. Inman and A. L. Shotwell were appointed a Committee on resolutions, who, after retirement, reported the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the people of Louisville have ever been loyal to their country, and its Constitution, and, animated by this sentiment, in common with a vast majority of the people of Kentucky, will unwaveringly seek peace for themselves and their whole country.

country.

Resolved, That the position of Kentucky is mediatorial; that she has in Congress and in her Legislature, nobly extended the olive branch to her sister States, and that, not dispairing of the Republic, and keenly feeling the calamities and humiliation growing out of the present unnatural strife weighing down every part of our once united, prosperous and glorious country, Kentucky still offers herself to our countrymen of every section as a mediator.

Resolved, That war is a dire necessity persent to be resorted to every as the only

never to be resorted to except as the only means of accomplishing a certain good, and that civil was is the worst of all—that its sectional triumphs are national humilia-tions, and its battle fields are names accurs-ed, reddened as they must be with the blood of fraternal slaughter.

Resolved, That peace brings trade, employment, prosperity and abundance, giving comforts and support to wives and children, while war brings stagnation, forced idleness, prostration and want, productive privation and a swallow

Resolved, That our people should earnestly invoke the Father of Mercy, and the Prince of Peace to show favor, and give peace to our war-afflicted country, and imbue us with the wisdom, the patriotism, and the forbearance of our Revolutionary fathers as well as the appreciation of their fathers, as well as due appreciation of their sufferings, their toils, and their glory, that we may, in these trying times, emulate them in transmitting the God-given boon

them in transmitting the God-given boon of peace to posterity.

Resolved, That on Saturday, the 24th inst., the Peace Party of Louisville, each person wearing a white rosette or ribbon, will erect a white flag, the symbol of peace, with the word PEACE inscribed on its fofds; that we urge upon every county, city, town, and precinct in the State to erect similar flags; that the people erect them on their houses, and that steamboats, railroad trains, and every species of vehicle carry them.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of twelve persons, who shall be an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare an address to the people of Kentucky on the subject of peace, to correspond with other parts of the State to procure peace, and to carry out the ob-

to procure peace, and to carry out the ob-jects of this meeting. Resolved, That the Journal, Democrat,

Anzeiger, Courier, and all the peace papers in the State are requested to publish the proceedings and resolutions of this meet-

ing.
The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee: Wm. P. Campbell, William Terry, J. S. Lithgow, James E. geford, John Bell, Wm. Inman, B. H. Hornsby, A. A. Gordon, D. Spalding, Jr., D. B. Leight, Emanuel Leiberman, and E. S. Worthington.
On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES TRABUE, Pres.

JOHN BELL. Sec.

JOHN BELL, Sec. The Time Has Come.

The following is an extract from a communication to the Cincinnati Press. which speaks the sentiments of the Ohio State Journal, and many of the leading politicians of the Republican party. Indeed it is the real sentiment of most of the lead-

ing Republicans of the country. Read it: The time has arrived when slavery must be legally abolished. The mere subjuga-tion of the Rebels has no worth in itself the cause must be removed, else you cannot prevent the periodical return of such catastrophes; and such repeated concussions, will, one day, ruin the State.

The Indianapolis Journal notices the departure of two Indiana regiments for Missouri, and says :

We hope to hear of them spending their 'Thanksgiving" in Memphis, and eating their New Year's dinners as conquerors, in Wouldn't they rather wait until old

Scott takes Richmond before they unde rtake this Southern excursion. The St. Louis Democrat, of Friday,

gogue, FRANK BLAIR, and has the follow No News FROM ROLLA .- The down train on the Pacific Railroad last evening made no connection with the Rolla train, and we are consequently without advices from that quarter in relation to the whereabouts of Gen. Sigel and his command.

mnounces the arrival of that arch dema-

FIRE IN ILLINOIS On Sunday last a destructive conflagration occurred at Kankakee, destroying seven buildings, including several stores. The loss was \$30,000 with an insurance of \$12,500.

Monday, August 5th, 1861, S. Bay ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from % to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress

goods at greatly reduced prices. Five hundred pieces of linen goods and nouse keeping articles very low. Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cam-

brics, jaconeta, Swiss and book muslins, ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, em broidery, and laces.

Also 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds and

Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap. Persons visiting the city will find a ful stock of goods at low prices. au 5-d tf. S. BARKER & CO.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES .- We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale. WOLF & DURRINGER,

july6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market. Great Barbecue at Mayslick for John C. Breckinridge, Lazarus W. Powell, H. C. Bernett, C. L. Vallandigham, and Others.

Vallandigham, and Others.

We aregratified to learn that the patriotic State Rights citizens of Mayslick and other parts of Mason county, intend to prepare a large Barbecue on Saturday, the 7th of September next, near Mayslick, and, at which the distinguished gentlemen whose names head this article, are to be invited. This, from the spirit with which our friends have entered into the matter, will be one of the grandest festivals which has ever been held in Kentucky. It will be a patriotic ovation to men who have bravely and nobly maintained the cause of liberty, in the face of a hundred thousand armed hirelings, against the basest despotisments. armed hirelings, against the basest despot-ismt hat ever disgraced the civilized world. —[Maysville Express.

Spain.—The powder magazine at Villa Feliche, in Arragon, has been blown up. 100 mills were burnt down. Twenty workmen were killed or seriously wounded.

The Western Virginia Raid. After the smoke of battle clears off th

truth comes to light, as will be seen by the following brief letter, which we copy from the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer. The battle alluded to was the Rich Mountain affair and that our readers may judge of the ma terial enlisted in the fight for independ ence, we will state that the young man Snoddy who died was worth a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars:

We have been favored by Mr. Humphrey with the following letter, received by his wife from her brother in Virginia. Mr. Humphrey resides in this city:

Buckingham Co, Va., Aug. 4th, 1861.

Dear Sister: I take the pleasure of writing you a few lines to inform you that I have arrived at home once more, after traveling a hard and long road. I have had the pleasure of seeing the Yankees, and worst of all we had to retreat. We fought them the hardest battle that ever was fought. We fought them two hours and three-quarters; we had only two handred and fifty men and the Yankees had between four and five thousand. We fought them till our ammunition gave out, and then we had to retreat. Our loss was between thirty-five and forty, and the Yankee's loss was three hundred and fifty, and a great many wounded. They say they do not know what we were made of; that they knew we were not made of flesh and bones. The night of the retreat was the greatest night I ever saw in my life. I traveled three days and three nights without any sleep, and neither did I have anything to eat.

I never saw such times in my life. Our BUCKINGHAM Co , Va., Aug. 4th, 1861.

thing to eat.

I never saw such times in my life. Our regiment was cut to pieces, and the reason of my coming home, was that we had to fill up our company again. We can remain no longer than the 22d of August, and then we will go and try them again. I have seen a great many Georgia Regiments; they tought the Yankees like tigers. They had a fight at Laurel Hill, and they had between 12 and 1,500 men, and loss of our men was about 10 killed and 6 wounded. I know that you will be surpised to hear that James Gordon is dead; he was killed at Manassas. The loss on our side at Manassas, was 400 killed and 2,500 wounded, and the enemy's loss 15,000 wounded. ed, and the enemy's loss 15,000 wounded.

Well, I will stop, as I am sick with the measles. You wanted to know who our Captain was. His name is G.B. Haines, and one of the best men that ever lived. We are in the 20th regiment, and everybody says that we have seen enough to kill ye all. says that we have seen enough to kill us all. I forgot to tell you that Henry Snoddy was dead. He gave his fortune to his mother to do with it as she pleased. You mus write to me as soon as you read this, as I have to leave soon. Our boys are all well at this time excepting myself.

Further Incidents of the Great Battle—The Wounded Arriving at Springfield—General Sigel Assum-ing Command—What Will the Gov-

From the St. Louis Democrat, August 16th. Sr. Louis, Thursday, August 15, 1861. Editors Missouri Democrat:—My account of the great battle published this morning. being necessarily incomplete, as regards the interesting details connected therewith, I take this, the first opportunity to supply the deficiency.

the deficiency.

First, I am fully satisfied from conversa First, I am fully satisfied from conversa-tion with Gen. Sigel and Col. Salomon, as well as from my own observation, that the eastern division did not make any attack until the roar of Totten's artillery an-nounced that Gen. Lyon was upon his ground. The battle then commenced at six o'clock and ten minutes, and lasted until eleven—Gen. Lyon having been killed years soon often pice victoria. killed very soon after nine o'clock

Twice during the exhausting struggle, by seeming mutual consent, the hostile armies rested for nearly half an hour, after which the battle raged with increased vigor.
Capt. Gratz, the lamented officer who, alone of all the captains in the Missour First, fell dead upon the field, was in the thickest of the fight. He fell within a few feet of where Gen. Lyon's horse was killed and Col. Andrews wounded, and when

saw him Dr. Cornyn was doing everything in his power to save his life. At 11 o'clock the ambulances having been filled with our wounded were moved toward the city. The body of Gen. Lyon had been placed in one of them, but with remains of the gallant hero of Boonville and Camp Jackson were lying beneath that martial cloak, and it was unfortunately removed to give place to those who were wounded. It was afterwards obtained, and after being laid out and dressed in a new uniform befitting his rank, I looked upon the rele face of the dead An every circulation. the pale face of the dead. An expression of painful emborrassment was plainly de-picted upon his countenance—such an ex-pression as I had noticed he had worn for

several days.

Arriving at Springfield about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a large number of wag ons were at once sent out to the field of battle to bring in our wounded, and were kept busy until long after midnight, at which time the hospital had received about one been turned into a receptacle for our wounded, and the Methodist Church had also been filled, the two latter buildings holding probably two hundred and fifty or three hundred. Dr. White was busily at-tending the Iowas, at the Baily House, while Drs. Franklin, Davis, Smith, Melch-er, Cornyn and Schenck, were busily en-gaged at different places in the city.

Colonel Andrews was islightly wounded when I last saw him, but was afterwards wounded again, and how seriously I am upoble to seriously. As soon as possible, after reaching the city, a council was held, and it was decided at once to move towards Rolla. General Sigel now assumed command, and before daylight on Surday merning the army, with a very long baggage train, moved out of the city. The reporters, meanwhile, determined to push through at once to St. Louis without waiting to witness the anticipated attack of the enemy. On the road to Rolla we passed scores of families moving away from the vicinity of Springfield. Of course the product of their field. Of course the product of their farms will be taken for the support of the

rebel army. It now remains to be seen whether the Government will recognize the necessity of sending troops into the Southwest. Thirty thousand men should at once be pleed in Springfield, and McCullough and Price, with their traitorous minions, driven from the State before they have time to recover from the terrible shock given them by Gen. Lyon. His blood calls aloud for vengeance upon the rebule. Open two routes to the upon the rebels. Open two routes to the Southwest and keep them constantly crowded with troops. Protect the Union element of Springfield, Mt. Vernon, Ozatk and Greenfield, and they will furnish a dozen six months received to the constant of the constant dozen six months regiments for the United States service. Leave them as they are, and you will see the arms now in the hands of Home Guards taken from them them the communication. them, the enemy advancing upon your city and threatening your capital.

The St. Louis Democrat, the organ of the Black Republicans, has no further news or details of the late, battle near Springfield.

The following additional boats have been impressed into the despot's service: Planet, John Warner, Gladiator, T. L. McGill, Continental, Platte Valley, John H. Dickey, Champion, and Edward Walsh. The Tatum came in from Alton with 90 of the Adams county dragoons and their horses. They formed four abreast and left the wharf by way of Pine street. The

The average value of the carcass The average value of the carcass of a dead horse is about \$10; yielding about \$1½ lbs. of hair for cloth, about 30 lbs. of hide, 6 lbs. of hoofs and tendons, for glue and buttons, 160 lbs. bone made into snufboxes, knife-handles, phosphorus and superphosphate of lime, and 60 lbs. of blood yielding p rusiate of potash. LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

The Feeling in Georgia—Mr. Crit-tenden's Resolution Charging the South With the War—The Posi-tion of Keutucky—Yankee Pedlars

[Correspondence of the Louisville Conrier.1 DALTON, GA., July 30th, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier:-Thinking that perhaps you and your readers might like to hear something from this "far-off land," in relation to the feeling that exists mong the "Seseshers" down South, I drop you a few lines. Having been a constant recipiant of your valuable "daily" for the ast two weeks, I am enabled to understand the position you occupy on the great and mentous questions that now agitate, not only the American people, but the whole world. I say the whole world, because the eves of all nations are turned towards America to see whether the last great test America to see whether the last great test of constitutional liberty will be able to withstand the desperate efforts now being brought to bear against it by the military despot now reigning over the people at Washington.

It is needless for me to go back and reiterate the causes that led to this difficulty in our national affairs. Suffice it to say that we are in the midst of great tribulation, and the only question now to be de-

that we are in the midst of great tribulation, and the only question now to be decided is whether the people of the South
will suffer themselves to be subjugated by
that abominable tyrant, Abe Lincoln, or
remain to be freemen, and enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, in that way
which suits their inclination best.

In the solution of this question, no sane
man could arrive at any other conclusion
than that a people who had been born free;
who had always been taught the fullest use
of liberty, and ireedom from every taint of superstition, witcheraft, free-loveism and every

perstition, witchcraft, free-loveism and every other ism; who had been taught from childhood to respect the rights of others, and assert their own, can never be con

and assert their own, can never be conquered.

I see, by the telegraphic reports of the Abolition Congress, that Mr. Crittenden brought in and supported a bill charging the present "civil war" upon the Southern States, and that all the members from Kentucky in the House, except the bold and chivalrons Burnett, supported it. It may be true that the South struck the first blow, but she did not provoke the quarrel. The North had menaced her for years, and had heaped up abuse upon calumny, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue with the South, and after exhausting every peaceable means to ceased to be a virtue with the South, and after exhausting every peaceable means to obtain a separation, after having spent years in trying to heal the differences between the sections by compromises, and all to no purpose, she determined to assert her rights by force of arms, and for carrying out that resolution they are stigmatized as traitors, rebels, and every thing that is mean and contemptable; and to cap the climax, after resorting to all these means to live in peace with the North, and being relive in peace with the North, and being re-fused every equality in the Union, the South determines to withdraw, and being refused even that privilege, she is com-pelled to assert her independence by the sword, she is accused of having brought on

in your State, and hope the day is not far

distant when your people will be as a unit, and go with the South.

This brings me back to the feeling here. told you in the outset that I should mere ly give you an idea of the state of the public mind here. That is easily done. Dissensions are not known here. Every man, voman, and child seems to be actua the same feeling, that of inveterate hatred to the "Yankee." Even the negroes abhor and detest the name. One grand miscake the Northern people made when they commenced this war, was the idea of a rebellion among the negroes. They had allowed themselves to believe that as soon as war was declared, and the men went in the army, the negaces would take advantage of their absence and murder the women, pil-lage the country, and burn the houses. But in this they reckoned without their

ost, for there is not half the trouble with the negroes now that there was before the war begun. The negro, if let alone, is doing the will of his master, which is now the case; while before the war, all sorts of "Yankee pedlers," "Dutch music teachers," "Itinerant preachers," "Abolition whang doodles," and mischief-makers generally were allowed every freedom and hospital ty of the South, and took advantage of cir

ty of the South, and took advantage of cir-cumstances to incite the negroes to do all kinds of devilment.

I have prolonged this letter far beyond what I intended at the start, but the theme is prolific and cannot be exhausted. In conclusion, let me assure you of one thing the South can never be subjugated.

The English Turf - The Goodwood Cup-An American Horse the Win-

It is now certain that this much-coveted prize is at last to come to America. Mr. Ten Broeck's horse "Starke," sired by Wagner, carried the day. The fact was announced by telegraph a few days since, and the particulars of the race will be looked for with anxiety by all levers of the turf. The following is all we

have learned of the contest: Mr. Ten Broeck's American horse "Starke," after running second for the Goodwood Stakes on the 31st, succeeded on the following day in winning the Goodwood Cup. The race was a fine one, as "Starke" only beat the "Wizard" by a head. The American horse "Optimist" was third (three lengths behind) and "Thor manby" was fourth. The American horses had the usual liberal allowances in the weights carried, over their English empetitors, and a movement was on foot to modify these allowances to foreign bred

Since writing an article in anothe column, touching the establishment of military camps in Kentucky, we are highly gratified to learn that quite a number of our most prominent and influential citi-zens, members of the Union party, are zens, members of the Union party, are now earnestly engaged in an honest and sincere effort to remove this most irritating and alarming movement. We do not deem it proper to mention the names of these gentlemen, but can assure our readers that they are men whose influence is not small, and whose integrity of purpose can not be questioned. We are deeply gratified at this step, and can not too highly applaud the honorable and patriotic motives of those who thus labor for the peace and safety of our people. We know that and safety of our people. We know that other Unionists, party leaders, are quite active in thearting the efforts of these gen-tlemen, but we trust they may not succeed. We shall most cordially second the lauda-ble exertions of the men referred to, in the struggle for peace, and second any the struggle for peace, and second any movement to avert from our community the horrible and bloody convulsions now immediately threatening. We beg our Southern Rights friends to await with calmness the result of the movement alluded to. Let us co-operate with those we know to be honest and sincere and endeavor to the very last moment to prevent collision to be honest and sincere and endeavor to the very last moment to prevent collision here. We are on the very verge of war, but possibly the direful issue may yet be averted. Those laboring to that end should be sincerely seconded.—[Lexington States

See Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Mar-ket street, between Third and Fourth,

The First Blood Spilled.

A gentleman who formed one of the body guard of Geo. W. Bridges, on his re-cent trip across the Cumberland moun aims has returned to Athens. He reports that Paul McDermot, Esq., a promising and popular young lawyer of that town, now a member of Captain Lowry's company, on service in Fentress county, was sent out a few days since as one of a scouting party. Late in the day his horse returned to the camp, without the rider. This excited Late in the day his horse returned to the camp, without the rider. This excited alarm, and a squad was dispatched to ascertain his fate. Some distance from the encampment they saw in the road a quantity of blood, and evidences of a struggle. Reaching a cabin near by, they learned that McDermot had been attacked by three men, Lincolnites, and severely beater, it not killed. He was tracked by his blood for some distance, but his body was not found up to the time this gentleman left, and but little doubt remains that he was cruelly murdered.

cruelly murdered. cruelly murdered.

This news, as might be expected, created intense excitement in McMinn, where he was well known and esteemed. In less than twenty-four hours after the news reached that county, more than 1,000 of the citizens met in Athens, and several hundred of them irrespective of most merits. hundred of them irrespective of past party differences, at once volun eered, and shoul-dered their rifles and muskets, and took up their line of march for Fentress, to ascer-

tain the truth or falsity of the report, and if true, to avenge his death.

This is the true spirit. The only safety the loyal citizens of East Tennessee have is in their own strong arms and brave hearts.

hearts.

The honest masses are hourly taking The honest masses are hourly taking sides with the South, and showing a patriotic determination to defend their hearthstones from foreign or domestic violence. But the Lincoln leaders, and those who blindly follow them, are for civil strife, and are sending out pilots to guide the Federal forces through the mountain passes. Unless more prompt measures are inaugurated, all the horrers of a civil war will be upon us in less than two weeks.—[Knoxville Register, Aug. 14.

We learn from a gentleman who came down on the Nashville and Chattanooga Rillroad, yesterday, that Mr McDermot was killed, and that a company of seventy-five to one hundred of his friends in McMinn county left Athens, Monday or Tuesday, for the purpose of avenging the death of their friend.—[Nashville Union and American.

Here is a picture of a Southern city in possession of the United States troops. The Louisville Journal, in supporting the war policy, opposing peace, and prating over the intense Union sentiment South, evidently wants Louisville reduced to the position of Alexandria, Virginia. Look at it. We copy from the corresponence of the

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 10, 1861. ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 10, 1861.

No one who has not seen it, can have any idea of the destructive and savage atrocities committed here and in the vicinity by "our protectors," the "brave defenders" of the "Flag." The Marshall House was taken by a New York regiment a day or two after the battle of July 21st. The basement and some of the unper rooms were pelled to assert her independence by the sword, she is accused of having brought on the war.

I had hoped long since that Kentucky, the noble old Commonwealth that gave me birth, in whose borders and on whose hillsides I was wont to spend my youthful days, would ere this have allied herselt with the "bright and sunny South;" but, alas! the spoiler had inculcated too many of the vices and abominations of his "craft" into the shallow pates of men for them to see the right way. I am happy, however, to see a gradual and steady increase and growing strength in the Southern Rights party in your State, and hope the day is not far store, next door below, is in a shocking state; it was repeatedly broken into, and the floor is now covered with broken glass,

medicines, drugs, papers, &c., ming.ed is one confused mass. While our protectors held the library room they were seen to light their fires for cooking in the yard, with books; a cover was found a day or two since, the leaves all torn out. Neighbors repeatedly saw all torn out. Neighbors repeatedly saw quantities of books taken out of the house while a guard was present; and last Sunday a box of books was taken out of a window

and some loose books dropped about. *

* * * * The county " * * * * The county and ravaged, and the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court was also entered, and the papers torn and thrown over the floor, where they now lie. The Alexandria L. brary, founded in 1794, containing several thousand books, many of them valuable, is kept in the Lyceum building. The house was used, library room and all, for Pennsylvania laborers on the forts and intrenchments, and then given up by Col. Heintzelman, who said it should not have

The New York Post of Wednesday last has the following in reference to the Sumter, the first vessel of the Confederate Navy. The term "pirate" is Abolition slang, but the day is not far distant when

they will be giad to change their tane: A Harbor for the Pirates.

Curacoa, the island where the Confeder

ate pirate, the Sumper, so comfortably ritted and obtained supplies, lies in the C ribbean sea, near the coast of Venzuela, in latitude 12 N. and longitude 63 W. It belongs to the Dutch government, and has been for many years a depot from which the Spanish Main and many of the sarrouding is and have been supplied with provisions and manufactures, mostly carried thither from America. The island as favora. thither from America. Theisland is favora bly situated for a convenient centre trade, a fact which was long ago known the freebooters and filibusters of the West Indian seas, who made it one of their head-quarters. Many of the present inhabitants are descended from these earlier pirates. The trade of Curacoa is at present entirely in the hands of Dutch Jews, who find here fine opportunities for getting wealth, and have for some years driven out by their unscrupulous trading, the staid and honest old Dutch merchants who formerly carried on the commerce of the island. carried on the commerce of the island— These Jews are traders who have no sern ples, and will be but too glad to furnish the Confederate pirates with all they need.— They have full sway on the island, hold the most important places, have their crea-tures in the courts, and themselves fill the Governor's council. The Governor is necessarily their creature, because if he shoul resist their will they would have him re moved. There is small doubt that thes people are favorably inclined towards our insurgents, being, like these, slaveholders and unscrupulous and eager for trade of whatever kind. Thy have in their store all the coal and provisions which Davis privateers need. The island has long been the depot in these seas for powder an shot, and large quantities of warlike ma terials are always in store here, in the hand of these merchants. And the vessels of Davis will find no difficulty in enlisting seamen here for their piratical business. It is stated that the Sumpter was received in Curacoa under protest from the Americ n Consul. This person is named Moses Jessuroon, a native of the island.—

He is not, so far as is known, a naturalized from Aspinwall, with a fair wind and cur-rent. It would answer excellently for the Confederates as a point whence to strike at a California treasure ship; and this is an additional reason why immediate action should be taken to keep the pirates out of

Recruits continue to pass through this place, destined for the service of each of the belligerent Governments. Those who propose entering the Confederate States army go as private citizens beyond the limits of Kentucky, and there enlist.— They respect the neutrality of the State. But those who are entering the Federal service enlist in Kentucky, and go into military camps in the very heart of our State. They do not respect the neutrality of this people.—[Lex. Statesman.]

The Burning of Hampton. There is no incident in the the war that occasions a keener sensation of regret than the configuration of towns and virlages—the destruction of habitations around which fond associations cluster and consecurate towards against the sense of t tions around which fond associations cluster, and consecrated temples within whose walls generations have worshiped. Yet painful as such an event may be, it is better that one should apply the torch to his own dwelling than leave it to be polluted by the presence of a barbarous toe. The burning of the town of Hampton was an act in regard to which there may still be a difference of opinion; and hence we are glad to have it in our power to lay before the public a letter, written by an intelligent gentleman who was despoiled of his property, and driven from his home by the miserable invaders. The statement below will convince every reader of the necessity of the act. We give the letter entire, though the writer seems to have been unaof the act. We give the letter though the writer seems to have be YORKTOWN, Ang. 10th 1861

Messrs. Editors:—Your information is right as to the burning of Humpton, but wrong as to the means by which it was done. The town, with the exception of done. The town, with the exception of two or three houses, is utterly destroyed. It was done, however, by our own people, to prevent its being appropriated to a far worse end than conflagration—that is, the fall and winter abode of the Yankees and ranaway negroes. The facts, as related to me by reliable persons direct from the place, are, that Gen. Magruder (who, by the way, has his eyes and ears in their places,) had learned definitely and satisfactorily that Gen. Butler had issued, or was about to issue, an order that the town about to issue, an order that the town should be very strongly fortified and occu-pied by his troops as their permanent quar-This was doubtless relation to the control of the contr News; and now that such a disaster could be prevented, every consideration of policy and strategy demanded that it should be. To occupy it with our own troops would be to expose both the men and the town to destruction from the guns and the morture of Fortress Monroe. The choice was then between leaving the houses there for the aid and comfort of the enemy, and its destruction by fire. Every patriot would at once say, "let it be destroyed." It is true, that the homes of many families, with all their endearing associations, were there, With not a few, every earthly comfort they possessed, in the way of house and furni-News; and now that such a disaster relentless for—a for who, judging from past experience, would have destroyed it anyhow? In this light, I believe a majori-ty of the sufferers now in exile will view it. Many of us, when we left Hampton, re-garded its destruction as almost certain.— Had we remained there, we would have re-This would have provoked its bombard-ment from both the fort and the shipping of the invaders. We should have been en-tirely at their mercy. If they came, as doubtless they would, to take possession, it would have been necessary for our forces to dislodge them. The consequences we uld have been the same—the utter destruction of the town, and with it a fearful loss of life on our side as well as theirs. As it turned out, the object of the enemy has been frustrated, and so far as we know, no life has been lost. There were very few white families there a few feeth full corrected. ters' property, and a crowd of runaway negroes. All these, it is believed, made their escape before the torch was applied. There were no Yankees there.

The propriety, the necessity of the burn ing turns entirely on the reliability of the information as to the plan and purpose of the enemy, on which Gen. Magruder acted. On that point he no doubt is able to ample satisfaction.

WHOLESALE HANGING IN TEXAS .- The Austin Intelligencer of the 24th has the

following: By Wm. Wilson, mail carrier on the Gatesville route, we learn that on Thursday, 18th inst., there were nine men hung at the head of Neill's creek, in Coryeil county. The circumstances, as we gath-er, were about these: A man named Un erwood, and three or four men nan Barnes, with other persons, making in all nine, had, a short time before attacked two men who had recently moved into that county and had established a stock ranche. One of the men was killed and the other horribly mutilated and left for dead; but he so far recovered as to crawl to Gates-ville. He gave information of the facts, and the people of the county immediately assembled together in great numbers, ar-rested the nine men and hung them all till dead. Much excitement existed through

out the country about this whole matter THE WAY REPUBLICANS TREAT VOL-UNTEERS .- The following is from the Cinmeati Enquirer, of Saturday, showing in its true light the cowardly vindictiveness of the Black Republicans. We have representative men of the same stripe in Lou-

We have a communication from a co respondent at Dublin, Indiana, who gives us an account of a brutal assault by a Republican buily, of that place, on one of the publican odny, of that place, of one of the returned three months' volunteers—a mere lad—for saying that, had he known as much before votunteering as now, he would have staid at home, instead of risk-ing his life in Vicinia. ing his life in Virginia. The aged father, interfering, was himself brutally treat-The interference of Republican bystanders prevented the young man killing the bully with an ax, and afterward from

A PERTINENT INQUIRY .- The Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday has the following: A great deal of the talk about suffering is all bosh; many kinds of labor were never so abundant, and provisions have seldom been so cheap. There are but few out of employment who are willing, like St. Paul, to make tents or work at any other honest calling. They may not find employment as pleasant or profitable as in times of peace, but a living can generally be earned by all who are willing to work.—[Commercial.

our attention to the above, and desires the Commercial to specify where employment can be had by those who are willing to work, but do not know where to get work

A DEAF MUTE SPY .- A deaf mute, named Hardy, about twenty two years of age was arrested in Gen. Sherman's camp, yester day, as a spy. He was very observing and day, as a spy. He was very observing and inquisitive, and suspicions were at once aroused. He was conveyed to the city and placed in custody. He professes to reside in Russelville, Ky., and was on his way to visit friends in Liberty, Va. There is some reason for believing that the rebeil leaders have resorted to this means of obtaining intelligence of the movements and strength of the Government troops. The New York Seventy-Ninth, (Highlanders,) have elected Ex-Governor Sevens, of Washington Territory, as their Colonel.—[N. Y. Times.

A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.-Charles King, said to be from North Carolina, was arrested on Thursday night by policemen Townsend and Stephens, of the southern district federal force, charged, upon the arthur of several particular to the southern the several particular to the several partic the oath of several parties, with trying to incue them to enlist in a crew to man a privateer to sail from this port, to prey on Northern commerce. Yesterday morning Justice Showacre heard the case so far as it LOUISVILLLE.

MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 19.

Civil War in Kentucky-Who Re-

sponsible. The Southern Rights men of Kentuck have left nothing undone to prevent civil war in our own State and among ourselves. Rather than give any occasion for the beginning of so hideous a conflict, they have endured, as best they could, the foot of the usurper upon their necks. They have seen the trade of our State ruined by an unlawful and wicked embargo, by the lockade of our rivers and railroads. They have seen the underlings of the tyrant outraging all decency in the search of the rivate baggage; even of ladies traveling through our State. They have suffered not only such indignities as might plead the despot's excuse of State necessity, but they have failed to resent and resist such as were so gratuitous and so wanton that their only design was to make them feel the galling of the yoke imposed upon them by the foulest tyranny that ever trampled upon the rights and the feelings of men The Southern Rights men have borne all this because they did not wish to see fathe arrayed against son, and brother against rother in deadly strife. They did no wish to see the soil of Kentucky drenched in the blood of her own citizens shed by each others hands. The true Kentuckian have believed in the sincerity of their fellow-citizens who differed with them as t what was demanded by the interests and honor of their State.

They believed that duty, honor, put riotism, and every noble and exalted principle that could actuate a brave and high spirited people, demanded that Kentucky should make common cause with her Southern sisters in resisting to the last extremity the efforts of the North to subju crush them out of existence. The Union lessed to believe that the duty and interests of Kentucky required that she should maintain a strict neutrality in the unholy in bringing about, and in which she ought not to take any part whatsoever. The of the war. Southern Rights men believed that they the great body of the Union men were honest in their professions, and intended to preserve the neutrality which they professed. Not so, however, with their leaders. It is now as plain as the sun at noon day, that with the master spirits of the Union party, neutrality was an unworthy dodge, a miserable cheat, intended only to delude the honest people of Kentucky until they could hand them over bound hand and foot to the wretched tyrant at Washington. The mask has at last been thrown off and the man who cannot see through and through the nefarious plot, is blind beyond all possibility of cure.

The Lincolnite leaders have already be Kentucky. They made the experiment a few weeks ago with Brigadier General were not ripe for conduct so atrocious they moved them across the Ohio river. hazard and to the last extremity. But now they boast that they have in thousand men in the State armed by the peaceful homes of their own brethren.

Kentucky and Tennessee are erected into a never be conquered. military district, and placed under the ommand of Gen. Robert Anderson, the having begun this most unrighteous warthe man who, without orders from his superiors, wantonly assumed an attitude of hostility towards South Carolina, and menaced the city of Charleston with the guns of a fort built only for its protection. This man, though suffering and in feeble health. declares that the "Union men" of Kentucky call upon him to lead them, and he must at all risks obey the call.

Where do these Union men desire to be led? Where but to Tennessee and against the homes of our brethren in that heroic State? Their plan is to concentrate their forces in the camps now forming, and so soon as the Legislature meets they propose to disband and disarm the State Guard and perhaps to depose our patriotic Governor. By these means they hope to deprive the true patriots of Kentucky of all power to resist this horrible attempt to plunge Kentucky into this war for the subugation and destruction of the Southern States, whose only fault is that they, like Kentucky, have slavery incorporated in their social system, and have determined that Northern fanatics shall not overthrow it and destroy them either by fraud or

force. The attempt of the servants of the tyrant Lincoln to carry out this programme, will just as certainly produce a fierce and bloody civil war, as seed sown and duly cultivated will yield a harvest after its kind. The Lincolnites will find that they have sown the wind to reap the whirlwind. The honest Union men of Kentucky have been de ceived too long. Their eyes will soon be opened. They never intended to be made the facile tools of Lincoln and his miserable underlings. They wanted peace, not war. They never intended to pour out their blood and treasure to subjugate the South, and in doing so to rivet the collar of the despot upon their own necks.

Woe to the Lincolnites, when the honest Union men of Kentucky find out their real game. They have been accustomed to trust their leaders, and hitherto they could not be convinced that men in whom they have so long confided were capable of forming a design so awfully atrocious, so inconceivably horrible. Their incredulity may lead them to the brink of the fearful, fiery gulf, but they will not take the plunge, and terrible will be the retribution of those who, presuming upon their confidence, have led them to the verge of ruin; who, not content with making them beggars, have tried their utmost to make them blood-thirsty fiends. The Union men will then find that their Southern Rights brethren, though they have differed with them, have done so in all friendliness and honesty; that they have, from the depth of not think so; for He said, "Blessed are the their souls, deprecated civil war in Ken-tucky. While they have been willing, at children of God."

all hazards, to hurl defiance in the teeth of he Northern tyrant and usurper, they have most earnestly desired the union of

ain their dear-bought rights. When, therefore, the curtain shall rise ragedy of civil war upon the soil of Kenucky, the tremendous guilt will not rest en, nor upon the honest Union men who ucky, but it will rest, with all its terrible weight, upon the partisans and tools of Southern brethren.

The Peace Meeting. The people of this city, without refernce to party, in favor of peace and op-East room of the Court House on Saturday night, the 18th inst. The call was inended to embrace only those sincerely de-Notwithstanding the avowed object of of coercion and war, at an early hour took essession of the hall in which the meetng was to assemble, and proceeded at once to organize the meeting by the selection of ames Speed, an avowed supporter of the war policy of the Administration, as Chair-The friends of peace protested against the outrageous interference of the war party; at once withdrew from the Court House, and immediately reassemled in large numbers at Concert Hall.

The action of the so-called Union party the Court House was in keeping with heir antecedents. The same course is being pursued in the North. It is attempted by violence and intimidation to overawe he people and thereby prevent them from giving utterance to their sentiments for peace. And here in this city of Louisville. the first peace meeting assembled is interfered with and broken up by the Adminisration party. The meaning of all this s that there shall be no expression of popular sentiment for peace until the South is gate, to trample them under foot, or to subjugated. The war must be continued until the Union is re-established. Such is men, as they chose to call themselves, pro- the position of the leaders of the Union party in this city, and entertaining these views they profess to be the friends of war which they said Kentucky had no part | control their organization, and pass resolutions in favor of the further prosecution

We are right glad that the Union party were sincere. They still believe that has at last shown its hand. It can no onger be regarded as a peace party, but is in favor of war the most terrible and devastating the world has ever seen. It is to be waged until, as it is boldly proclaimed, every Southern State yields a willing obedience to the General Government. It may be that the vandal army of the North may pollute and overrun the soil of the Southern States; but better, far better, would it be, that the people of the South should be exterminated rather than they should be subjugated by the hirelings of the North. Rather than such a calamity should befall them, as they fall back, which God forbid should ever occur, let them make the land where they live desolate, and let every cun to muster their troops on the soil of true man of the South apply the torch to his own loved home.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting Rousseau's command in this city, but find- at the Court House, stripped of their vering that the people even of Louisville biage mean, and were doubtless intended to mean, war against the South at every

Are not the people of Kentucky con vinced that the South cannot be subjuga in Garrard county, and that there are ten | ted, and that the further prosecution of war by the Lincoln government is a needusurping tyrant for the purpose of inva- less and criminal shedding of blood? Are ding and stirring up the most feroclous not the victories of the Confederate army civil war in the State of Tennessee. It is at SUMTER, BIG BETHEL, ACQUIA CREEK, announced that a few renegade Tennes- Vienna, Carthage, Scarry Creek, Bull. secans have joined the Lincolnites of Run, Manassas Plains, Springfied, and Kentucky, ready to marshal them with LOVETTSVILLE sufficient evidences of the torch and brands to the now quiet and invincibility of Southern valor, and the deadliness of Southern steel, and are they The telegraph brings the report that not abundant proof that the South can

We regret that the war party in this city interfered with the peace meeting at man who bears the awful responsibility of the Court House; such a course is only calculated to engender bitterness of feeling, without accomplishing any good. If they could not, in good faith, labor to bring the war to a speedy close; if they were in favor of coercion, they should not have attended the meeting. Much less should they have attempted to control its organization. Their conduct was without palliation or excuse, and we regret to see such men as Boone, Wolfe, and Speed, who occupy prominent positions in society. lending, by their presence and co-operation, active "aid and comfort" to a proceeding which, to say the least, reflects discredit upon those who participated in it.

Lincoln Troops at Camp Dick Rob-

inson. We understand that there are between two and three thousand troops at Camp Dick Robinson, at Hoskin's Cross Roads, Garrard county. They have, we are informed, been mustered into service, under the Lincoln Government, and are now receiving pay. It is understood that Hon. GARRETT DAVIS has visited the camp, with a view of securing a disbandment of the troops, but his efforts have proved in vain. It is also said that considerable feeling was manifested among the troops against Mr. Davis, and some denounced such Union men as he as no better than Secessionists.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON.-There are fifteen hundred Federal troops at Camp Dick Rob-inson, at Hoskins Cross Roads, Garrard

county, Kentucky.-[Journal. Here is a confession on the part of the Journal that Federal troops to the number of fifteen hundred are in camp at Hoskin's Cross Roads, Garrard county. We understand that these troops have been in camp several weeks, and inasmuch as they are Federal soldiers, it is right and proper that their encampment should be at once broken up. The stationing of Federal troops on Kentucky soil is manifestly violative of 'neutrality," and of course ought not to

be permitted by the State authorities. PEACE PAPERS .- The Journal of Commerce says that the Day-Book's list of Peace Papers, with its own additions, makes no less than one HUNDRED AND FIFTY-Two journals in the North opposed to the war. It is all folly for the Republican papers to insist that this is not evidence of public opinion. These journals have readers and subscribers that approve of their sentiments, and their number in the aggregrate would make a larger army than Lincoln will ever get together.

A Black Republican paper says "Those who cry peace are stimulated by the devil." The Saviour of the world did

The people of Kentucky have submitted long and patiently to the importation of all true Kentuckians in resisting his en- Lincoln guns into the State. These guns ercachments upon their dearest rights .- have been brought to the State for the They are still waiting petiently for their avowed purpose of arming citizens to make honest Union brethren to see the imminent | war upon each other. The Union party eril which threatens them with the loss alone has been armed, whilst the Southern f the very semblance of freedom, and to Rights men, equally entitled to arms, have cuse themselves ere it be too late to re- not only not been furnished with them but have not been permitted even to pur chase them. The arms distributed by the pen the bloodiest scene in this awful General Government were paid for alike by the Southern Rights and Union men of Kentucky, and any further attempt on the pon the heads of the Southern Rights part of Abraham Lincoln to arm one party in exclusion of the other, is manifestly un sincerely believed in the neutrality of Kent | equal and unjust, and ought not to be submitted to.

The sending of guns to this State is Lincoln, who have endeavored to make a clear violation of the neutrality of Kennoble, high-minded Kentuckians the ty- tucky, and calculated to produce distrust rant's instruments for the enslaving their and alienation among our people. We already see in the military encampments in Southeastern Kentucky the effects of arming the so-called Union men. Led on by indiscreet partizans, they have already almost embroiled our State in hostilities osed to war, were invited to meet in the with Tennesses. Their action has been source of annoyance and embarrassment even to the leaders of the Union party .-Guns, however, are being sent to Kentucky irous of peace-not those in favor af war. evidently for the purpose of being used either to assist Abraham Lincoln in his he meeting, a rabble notoriously in favor unholy war of subjugation against the South, or to coerce the people of Kentucky to remain in the Union, even though a majority may wish the State to unite her destiny with the Southern Confederacy. We have seen in Western Virginia and in Missouri the painful effects of arming the Lincoln Home Guards. They have ever proved themselves the most willing and ready tools to do the bidding of despotism. In Missouri, they are giving most efficient "aid and comfort" to the ruthless invaders of their soil.

It is time for us to speak out plainly. The rights and liberties of our people are at stake. We have reason to believe that the arms sent into Kentucky are intended to enslave her free citizens, and to aid Abraham Lincoln in his infamous work of despotism. Fellowcitizens, the edict has gone forth from Washington that Kentucky, proud, noble, chivalrous old Kentucky, is to be reduced to the abject condition of Missouri and Maryland. The military department of Cumberland has already been established, comprising Tennessee and Kentucky. There is to-day military departments in Missouri and Maryland, and in both of those States every right dear to freemen is peace, attend peace meetings, attempt to trampled under foot. If you would avoid the fate of Missouri and Maryland you must prepare to resist; you must stop the further importation of Lincoln guns; you must resist the first encroachments of tryanny; and, if all your efforts for peace and neutrality shall fail, you must ever bear in mind, "who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

> Terms of Peace with the South. The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph, the organ of the National and State Administration in that Capital, specifies one of the preliminaries, as understood by that journal, without which peace is impossible. The Telegraph declares that "THERE NEVER WILL BE PEACE AGAIN IN WHAT ONCE WAS THE UNITED STATES SO LONG AS SLAVERY EXISTS IN THE SOUTH." The Telegraph is the organ of Secretary Cameron, and, in the article subjoined below, it is understood, gives expression to the views of the Lincoln Administration. Indeed, the great movement for Southern Independence has been designated by Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, as the "Slaveholders Rebellion," and there is no question that the people of the North regard slavery as the cause of the war, and look to its abolition as one of the South.

The Democracy of the North are begin ning to discover the true objects of the war, and are rapidly ranging themselves in opposition to it. The war is rapidly becoming a mere partisan war, waged by the Black Republican party against the South. We subjoin the article from the Telegraph. It is significant as an indication of the spirit which actuates the supporters of the war in the Northern States:

There cannot, and there never will be peace again in what once formed the United States, so long as slavery exists in the South. This is the decree of God himself, who has de-clared an eternal antagonism between right and wrong. Some of our readers may pro-nounce this as fanatical, but they dare not

question its truthfulness.

The race of men who go forth from the free States every year, to seek homes on the boundless domain belonging to this Government, do not leave their principles and their faith behind. Thus with the men who carry their chattles, in the shape of brutes and human beings, into the same domain. Progress makes it necessary that these two classes should meet in the same path. They must meet, too, while in pursuit of the same objects—and one or the other must succeed in the achievement of that object, in ruling where they exist, be cause they cannot exist in social or politi-

al harmony together.
Under such circumstances it is useless to talk of terms of peace. If there is to be a Southern Confederacy, recognized by the Federal Government, there will also be a demand for the recognition of the rights of slavery in every Northern port and city, and where it is refused, war will and city, and where it is refused, war will be the consequence. Slavery is ambitious to possess, the entire hemisphere. The soil which it cannot cultivate it is bound to make subservient to its political power.—The interests which are opposed to its development, it is bound to encounter and antagonize. Talk of peace, therefore, as long as slavery exists on this continent. long as slavery exists on this continent, and freedom, is both foolish and impracticable. One or the other is bound to succumb. And if we intend to be free, the sooner we go to work to overthrow and banish the institution of slavery, the longer our freedom will last and the nobler it will beour freedom will last and the nobler it will become. Any man who has observed the tendency of this rebellion in the South, can
see the truth of what we write. Our prisoners taken into Rebel camps are accosted
as Abolitionists—the Administration that is
struggling for our defense is ridiculed as
being composed of Abolitionists—and thus
in every particular, the very fact of the
Rebels calting the people of the North Abolitionists, proves the intention of the rebellion only to be for slavery. And if we do lion only to be for slavery. And if we do not accept the challenge, we not only admit the justice of their cause, but our inability to maintain our own independence. To the same effect are the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting recently held in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio:

JEFFERSON, August 1, 1861.
Pursuant to adjournment at Rome, July
11th, 1861, a public meeting was held in the
Town Hall of this place to-day, to consider

the present condition of our country in reference to slavery.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. J. R. Giddings, Wm. M. Brittell, M. Miller, and L. Peck, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved. That the civil war in which the country is involved, is occasioned solely by slavery, and is prosecuted by the South for no other purpose than perpetuating this institu-

THAT THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IS THE ONLY JUST MEANS OF TERMINATING THE WAR, AND SETTLING THE DIFFICULTY ON A SAFE AND PER-

SETTLING THE DIFFICULTY ON A SAFE AND PER-MANENT BASIS.

That by the laws of nations, as pertaining to war, and by mili tary nec ssities peculiar to the present conflict, President Lincoln may now legitimately proclaim liberty to the Southern States, and thus restore peace to the country, and confer the rich boon of freedom on millions of our fellow beings.

That we, the people, demand of him the exercise of this high and holy function; and we never will consent to any terms of peace short of the entire removal of the disturbing cause.

"The Result and Significance of the August Election"—Programme of the So-called Union Party.

"Pontiac," the Louisville correspondent of the New York Times, (Black Republican) writing from this city under date of August 9th, foreshadows the programme of the Union party in this State, and in conclusion remarks:

I look for noble deeds from our new

Legislature, which meets on the 2d prox. My opinion is they will indorse the na-tional action of Kentucky's nine Union Representatives in the Thirty-seventh Congress; place Kentucky on the record at Frankfort, where those Representatives have placed her on the record at Washington; instruct and warn Breckinridge, Powel and Burnett, or supercede them; make and keep Gov. Magoffin straight, or impeach and e him; make the violent secessionists in the Purchase or elsewhere in the State obedient to the Government, the Constitu-tion and to all the laws of the Uicted States; prevent the enlistment of any more soldiers on Kentucky soil for Jeff. Davis, and remove all obstructions to the enlistment thereon of soldiers for the Union; announce to Jeff. Davis and Co. that Kentucky will no longer, in any respect, stand neutral between them and her common country; demand of them and her common country; demand of "King Harris" and his vassals entire respect for the soil, the property and the position of Kentuckians and their State, and also perfectly free communication between Tennessee Unionists and Kentucky Unionists, or shut off all communication whatsoever between the West and Middle Tennessee R. bels and their spies, emisaries and al-lies in Kentucky; and co-operate with the Government to open and guard Cumberland Gap, and to sustain East Tennessee until the coerced, manufactured and counterfeit unity of sentiment in the rest of that State is broken and down grown by the investable excitation. nd done away by the inevitable revival and utburst of her old popular sentiment of loyaland nationality.
Whether the Legislature shall do its

whole duty or not, I believe that Hon. Jo-seph Holt's predictions about the carly practical position of the people of Ken-tucky will be verified.

We have heretofore published numerous extracts of a like character to the above. written from this State to newspapers in the North, and evidently intended to foreshadow the policy of the Union party of the State.

The correspondent of the Times is of pinion that the Legislature will indorse the action of the Union Representatives in Congress from this State. We regard this as exceedingly uncertain; and, even should they do so, it will be of no practical effect. They have not the power to saddle upon Kentucky the quota of the direct tax imposed by the Lincoln Government without a submission of the question to a vote of the people. The State Constitution requires this to be done, and the Legislature will assume a great responsibility if, in their eagerness to uphold the Lincoln Government, it shall attempt to override the clear provisions of the Constitution,

The threat to impeach and displace Gov. Magoffin is simply an idle threat. We have no doubt the so-called Union party would depose Magoffin from the Executive chair, if they possessed the power; but, happily, they are powerless. With all their boasted strength, they have not a sufficient majority in the Senate to carry out their revolutionary purposes. The Senate is composed of thirty-eight members-nineteen of whom hold over. Of those holding over,

eleven belong to the Southern Rights and eight to the Union party. The Senate will stand as follows:

s holding over, 11 elected this year, 3 Senators holding over, 16 Total. 14 24 14

Union majority, 10 The strength of the Union party is less than two-thirds, and hence it will be powerless to displace the Governor.

In this estimate we have not taken in to

account the divisions in the Union party, for it is very clear that in that party there will be elements which cannot work harmoniously together. In our opinion, the radical wing of the Union party will not have But, there are suggestions in the letter of "Pontiac" to the New York Times, which constitute a portion of the programme of the Union war party, to the execution of which no obstacles are opposed. We refer to the co-operation with the Government to open and guard Cumberland Gap, and to sustain East Tennessee. This is the pet movement of the Unionists, heralded by every newspaper correspondent in the State. The Government, in furtherance of the enterprise has sent large amounts of arms and munitions of war to be carried to Tennessee, and the Union men of Southeastern Kentucky are thoroughly committed to carry them. From fifteen hundred to two thousand Federal troops are encamped in Garrard county, with the avowed purpose of marching against Cumberland Gap. No obstacle that we have heard of has been thrown in the way of the Lincolnites marching into Tennessee. They stand pledged before the whole country to release the Union men of East Tennessee, and furnish them with arms, and they will do so if they possess the courage to execute the plans which they have formed.

The correspondent of the Times, speak ing doubtless "by authority," declares that Kentucky will throw off her neutrality; become actively loyal; contribute men and money for they war. The abandonment of "neutrality," then, is to be one of the results secured by the Union party of Kentucky. Her present position does not suit the more ultra supporters of the Administration. It is not enough that Ken tucky shall remain neutral in this unhappy sectional conflict; she must assist Abraham Lincoln in his war of subjugation against the South. Are the people of Kentucky willing to take up arms against their brethren of the South, and in favor of the Lin. coln Government? Are they willing to come "actively loyal," or will they, if compelled to unsheath the sword, without counting the costs, make common cause with the South?

Another Union Falsehood Exposed The following card in the Frankfort Yeoman puts an extinguisher on another of the villainous Lincoln lies daily set afloat by the emissaries of Black Republicanism that

infest our good old State : MESSES. EDITORS: Having received several letters informing me, as a member of the Military Board of the State, of the fact the Military Board of the State, of the fact that, several nights since, a wagon passed across the bridge at Frankfort hauling a piece of cannon, and that it was believed the cannon was taken out of the arsenal, together with other arms and ammunition, I came to the city, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any guns had been improperly taken from the arsenal. From a personal examination, I find every piece of cannon now on hand as reported by the Quarter-Master General at the formation of the Military Board. Gen. Dudley assures the Military Board. Gen. Dudley assures me that he had previously made an examination, and found all the guns properly accounted for. The Board intend to place a guard over the arsenal to insure its en-

Yours respectfully, SAM. GILL, Com'r.

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has been reproving the volunteers of that State for stealing chickens, &c., from the "rebels." Why don't they turn round and reprove the Governor for stealing negroes. He has more than once violated the U. S. Constitution and Fugitive Slave Law in refusing to give up runaway negroes.—[N. Y. Day-Book.

From the Kentucky Statesman. Powerful Letter from Rozze W.

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 15, '61. Editor Kentucky Statesman— DEAR SIR: I arrived in this city on last Mouday, after several weeks absence on a visit to the State of Virginia; when my re-turn was known, I was invited by a large number of my fellow-citizens to address them upon the subject of the war. I de-clined to do so at first, because I was no candidate and did not intend to be; and I candidate and did not intend to be, and I did not wish to thrust my humble opinion upon the community; however, I finally consented to speak, and, in my humble way, candidly gave my opinion as to the result of the existing war and the course Kentucky should pursue.

The positions I assumed on the occasion

have been greatly misrepresented, and I wish through the columns of your paper to define them.

I do not favor the immediate secession of the State nor am I for joining the North in the prosecution of this war of subjugation. I stand now just where I stood for months, and where I believe the people of the State now stand, in favor of the neutrality of our State. I do not mean a fictitious, a delusive and a fraudulant neutrality: but, I mean a real, actual, and bona fide neutrality. I am not for a neutrality that furnishes men and money to wage a hopeless war upon and money to wage a hopeless war upon the South—I am not for a neutrality that permits the organization and encampment of troops in our midst; to establish here, as it has been elsewhere, a military despotism. I am not for a neutrality that permits, by means of a military force, the complete blockade of our entire Southern frontier, cutting off the Southern market. plete blockade of our entire Southern frontier; cutting off the Southern market and subjecting our products, hogs, cattle, mules, hemp, wheat and corn, to the supply of the North alone, at their own prices and for the purpose of subjugating the South. I am not for a neutrality that permits the organization of troops in our mits the organization of troops in our midst, to interfere with the affairs of a neighboring State, by transporting arms to the disaffected portion of the people, thereby necessarily involving us in war with our neighbors and in war among ourselves. I am for a neutrality that furnishes no men and money. I am for a neutrality that for and money; I am for a neutrality that for-bids the organization of troops in our State; that will banish the last soldier from our State—not authorized by law for the defence of the State-a neutrality that will avert the revolting scenes of oppression that have followed the military occupation of other States. I am for a neutrality that

will keep us at peace at home and with our neighboring States; that will keep open our Southern markets and enable us to sell our products to those who wish to buy, either North or South. This was the neutrality that rescued the State from secession when it seemed inevitable, and in my opinion it is the only policy that can rescue the State now from the other equally fatal extreme. The proposition then was to engage in the war for the South. Kentucky preferred peace, refused to do it—and secession failed. The proposition now is to engage in the war for the North. I, for one, say—never. I am for peace; and if we must fight, let us fight hose who disturb our peace by violating

our neutrality.

I am not only for the peace of this State, but I am for the peace of all the States. I am for stopping the war. I once thought that the Government could suppress the rebellion—I was anxious that it should be done, because I believed then and believ now that the Government under the old Union was the best that was ever devised, and better than any that will follow it, but I have become satisfied by recent events and what I have lately seen, that it is utterly impossible to maintain the Union by cuting the war. The question is— the war be stopped before or after a hundred thousand men have been killed? I am for stopping the war before another life is lost or another dollar spent—it is a war almost exclusively by the North against he South.

That is, the soldiers on one side are That is, the soldiers on one side are from the Southern States, and on the other, almost entirely from the Nowhern States. The North cannot subjugate the South, and it is folly to continue the attempt; and it would be worse than madness for Kentucky to be induced or driven into a contest so unnatural—so bloody and so hopeless. Thousands have already been killed, and the war thus far began; and thousands and tens of thousands will yet thousands and tens of thousands will vet fall long before a single State is subjugated. The great loss on both sides will, day by day, increase, and exasperate the hostility tween the two sections, until the difficult ies, at first small, will become insuperade; and from the sources of eternal strife-with the death of each man that in this war is killed, the hope of reconcilia-

and reconstruction grows less. I say, stop the war, and let us have peace, and have to Providence and to time to re-store, if it be possible, the Union of all the

Mr. Editor, for the utterance by a pri vate citizen of such sentiments as these, I have been much abused from irresponsible sources. I suppose I should not com-plain, it is but a foretaste of that inteller ance, and that all of us must suffer when the military occupation by the State is completed which has been begun by the estab lishment of two camps in this State.
R. W. HANSON.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

Scripture, Prophecy, and the War. CHRISTIANSBURG, KY., Aug. 13, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: In times like these, when the infurated sons of Baal from the North are devastating our land, ravaging and burning the homes of peace-ful citizens, interrupting our commercial relations with our sister States, causing the newly made widow and orphan to "shed as 'twere tears of blood," carrying dismay and terror to all, from the rich man's man sion to the poor laborer's hut, a little exami-nation of God's word, from the lips of one of his most favored prophets, may perhaps afford consolation to many anxious hearts. I cannot but think that the following prophetic language from the book of Jere miah was intended for this country and generation:

Then the Lord said unto me, Out of the North an evil shall break forth upon all the inhabitants of the land. Jere, ch. i.—v. 14. Go and proclaim these words towards the North, and say, Return, thou backsliding Israel, saith the Lord; and I will not cause mine anger to fall upon you: for I am mercifu, saith the Lord, and I will not keep anger. Ch. iii.—12.

saith the Lord, and I will not keep anger. Ch. iii.—12.

Thus saith the Lord, Behold, a people cometh from the North country, and a great nation shall be raised from the sides of the earth. They shall lay hold on bow and spear; they are cruel, and have no mercy; their voice roareth like the sea; and they ride upon horses, set in array as men for war against thee, O daughter of Zion, Ch. vi—22,23.

My tabernacle is spoied, and all my cords broker; my children are gone forth of me, and they are not: there is none to stretch forth my tent any more, and to set up my curtains. For the pastors are become brutish, and have not

tent any more, and to set up my curtains. For the pastors are become brutish, and have not sought the Lord; therefore they shall not prosper, and all their flocks shall be scattered. Behold, the noise of the bruti is come, and a great commotion out of the North courty, to make the cities of Judah desolate, and a den of dragons. Ch. x.—20, 21, 22.

Therefore, behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that it shall no more be said. The Lord liveth, that brought up the Children of Israel out of the land of Egypt: But, The Lord liveth, that brought up the Children of Israel out of the land of Egypt: But, The Lord liveth, that brought up the Children of Israel with the land of the North, and from all the lands whither he had driven them: and I will bring them again into their land that I gave unto their fathers. Ch. xvi.—14, 15.

These facts are too plain to admit of ar-

These facts are too plain to admit of ar-

THE INCOME TAX.

THE SHARE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MEM BERS OF THE CABINET. From the National Intelligencer.

From the National Intelligencer.

The tax-payers naturally begin to inquire what proportion each one is to bear of the twenty millions direct tax about to be imposed under the recent act of Congress.—Taking it for granted that but little if any of it will be gathered from the disloyal States, we may simplyfy the matter by supposing that it will operate upon only about twenty million of people. The result, therefore, will be one dollar for each man, woman and child in the States which stand by the Union. It is true that the indirect tax upon tea, sugar and coffee touches the humble as well as the wealthy, but the effect will be to induce a curtailment of other expenses in matters not assential the effect will be to induce a curtailment of other expenses in matters not essential to either health or comfort. The President of the United State will pay seven hundred and twenty-six dollars, and each member of the Cabinet two hundred and sixteen dollars. Clerks of the first-class (\$1,200) will pay twelve dollars per annum, and the \$2,200 clerks forty-two dollars.

Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory Main Street, four doors below Third.

Business Motices.

MONEY LOANED,-Ladles or gentlemen requiring leans of any amount on Diamonds Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market street, be-tween Third and Fourth, north side, five doors above Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Havana-plan Lotteries for sale, or for warded to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. A. BLAND. sep\$0 dif

ADVICE .- As the hot season is approaching, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the State nor am I for joining the North in the whole organization. The immens quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof enough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delic ious to take. See the advertisement in an other column. au. 5-d1m.

To CASH BUYERS, -- In conforming to the custom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for cash at a very heavy reduction. T Dress Goods is still very luge, to which they would call particular a tention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock is one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens. Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of cash buyers. july1

FURNITURE .- Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Mar .et street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.-I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than atany previous season. consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen awns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English bar ge, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams. Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at

G. B. TABB'S. m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

Post Office Notice. PERSONS holding P.O. Stamped Invelopes of the old issue can present them for exchange for an equivalent amount of the new style at the Cash let's Office for a period of six days, commencing this. More as morning Aug 19th, And on and af-ter Aug. 25th, the old Envelope wilnot be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this of fice.

fice.

FOR SALE—The New Envelope, tota, letter and official size stamped & 5, 12, 20, 24, and 40 cents.—

Also the new Letter Sheet and Stamped Envelope combined,

au19 d5 JNO, J. SPÉED, P. M.

JNO, J. SPÉED, P. M. \$15 REWARD. STRAYED or stolen from my Farm in Jefferson county, a FLACK MARE, heavy set, white spot on her nose and one white if delivered to me.

I will pay the above reward aule dif

DISSOLUTION.

THIE copartnership he etoLore existing between it the undersigned, under the firm of JACS, as BROTHER, is this day dissolved. John G. Jack having purchased the entire interest in the stock having purchased the entire interest in the stock and assets, is authorised to settle the partnership business and to use the name of the firm for the purpose.

Louisville, Aug. 14, 1861. LDW. W. JACK.

NOTICE. THE undersigned will continue the WHOLF.
SALE GROUPRY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 220 Main street, between Third on Fourth.
J. G. JACK
Louisville, Aug 14th, 1561.

au. 9 def

\$200 REWARD. RANAWAY from my Farm, in Logan seliville, on Sunday night, the lith of August, two neg o men, WeSLEY and HENRY Wesley is about twenty-eight years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, is copper cole; when spoken to, looks down. Henry is about twenty five years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches bigo, very black, and weighs two hundred pounds.

I will give a reward of \$100 each if taken out of the State, \$10 ach if taken in any county bordering on the Order iver, or \$25 each if taken in any other county in the State, and confined in some jail so that I can get them.

an:9 dtf Volney, Logan county, Ky.

LARGE AND SMALL!

FLAGS, ALL SIZES. FROM 10 INCHES TOS FT. SOUTBERN PAPERS AND ENVELOPS; SOUTHERN COCKADES: SOUTHERN BADGES; HARDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS; " LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS; DEGREE WORKS OF K. G. C.; A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN. LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS; Also.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY; SUPER WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPS. Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. aul7 dlm G. W. ROBERTSON.

WANTED TO TRADE, THE ADVERTISER, having on hand in this city a large s ock of Carriages of superior quality, mbracing every desirable style, from a Bugg to a Coach, is desirous of exchanging the same for a mail Steam Engine, Portable Saw Milli, or Marhinern or Tools of almost any description, delivchinern or Tools of almost any description, deliv-erable at Memphis. Vicksburg. New Orleans or Galveston, or for anything useful to a man about to locate in Texas.

Parties having goods of the kind mentioned stored in the South, may find it to their advantage to ad-iress "Carriages," Courier Office, for three days, aug17 d3"

I. O. O. F.

OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCH. To the Officers and Members of the R. W. G. En-campment of Kentucky: campment of Kentucky:

Patriarch:—You are hereby notified to attend a called meeting of the Grand Encampent of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1831, at 8 o'clock A.M., for the porpose of electing a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, vice William B. Mason, deceased.

SAMUEL L. ADAMS.

WILLIAM WHITE, G. Scribe.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House. HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWHA
CANNEL COAL MINING AND OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire
stack of Lamps and Lamp Fixtures of WM F.
SIMRALL, No. 408 Main street, fourth door west
of Fou th, Lonisville, Ky, it is my purces to keep
a supply of FINE BURNING OIL. manufactured
by the Company, denstantly on hand at wholesale
and retail, all of which will be guaranted to be
equal, if not superior, to any Coal diffmanufactured
to the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal,
and rone other will be offered to car customers.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and rone other will be effected to our customers. In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per galon.

R. I. CRAWFORD (formerly in the employ of Wm. F. Siurail) will conduct the business of the house for me, and letters addressed to him, or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt at Intion.

Treasurer K. C. C. M. and Oil Manaf. Co. aul6 d3m

TEACHER WANTED.

Education il.

MRS. ELIZA FIELD

Wild resume her School on the 1st MONDAY in September. Terms made known on appli-cation at her residence on Fourth street, 4 doors outh of Broadway.

Grace Church Female School. MISSES SMITH, PRINCIPALS. REV. F. H. BUSHNELL, RECTOR.

TWIE Ninth Sersion of this School will commence on the 2 h Sunptember, 1861. Inquire of the Principals, at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Chure', on Gray street, near Preston. EDUCATIONAL.

V. WOMACK wishes to instruct a small class of youths (as members of his family) in Classics and Mathematic.

Residence on Brownsboro road, in rear of Fair Grounds Terms adapted to the pressure of the lines.

A SOUTHERN LADY, well qualified to teach the English branches and junior pupils in Music and French would like a situation in some kneed or familir. Satisfactory references as to

WANTED.

and recoil or family. Satisfactory reservoing ablice tools can be obtained by addressing ablice tools can be obtained by addressing REV. R McMCRDY. Frankfort, Ky. au16 d8* Lolisville Female Institute. MR. & MRS. PERING,
Assisted by their daughter,
MISS CORNELIAS. PERING,

eet, between Second and Third. HE Thirty-first (31st) Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861. TEACHER WANTED,

OR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky.

A Southern lady, capable of teaching French.

Address G., box 865, Louisville Post-office.

LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY.

TAMES McBURNIE respectfully announces to only old patrons and the public, that he has taken charge of this institution, and will begin its next systom on the first Monday in September. The course of instruction will be therough and complete and special attention directed to prepare how for business and commercial pursuits.

A few purils can the taken into his family to board. For Board, Tuttion, &c., \$500 for ten months.

The School year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

No pupil received for less than a session, and a payment of one-half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further particulars, address

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE This First Session of this Institution begins the first Monday in September and ends the third Fr'day in February.

Expresses—College charges, \$22.50 per session of five months. Academy. \$16. and invariably in advance Board, from \$1.35 to \$4.50 per week, in private families; in Pauloing Hall at abouted 75 per week, auld dt.

Secretary of the Board.

inged. For further par loulars, address aul5 dlm JAS, McBURNIE, Louisville P. O.

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies,

WILL begin its next session on the 10th of Set tember. For circulars or further infection, apply to the Principal.

REV. G. BECKETT, au12 dim St. Mathews. Jefferson co., Ky.

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE

WE, the Trustees, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that Dr. O. L. LEON-ARD and his daughters have taken charge of this Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient teachers, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore ask for them a liberal patronage. The next session will commence August 26th, 1881.

For Board, Tultion, &c. for the scholastic year, or session of ten menths, 4120.

Tuitien for day scholars the same as heretofore charged. harged.

No pupil will be received for less than a session, mess by special agreement; and no deduction for pless by special agreement; and no deduction for bsence, unless for protracted illness. C. M. MATHEWS, Pres. of the Board.

I N. WEBB, WM. A PERRY, W S. PRYOR, THOS, RODMAN, Trustees FOREST ACADEMY, BY B. H. M'COWN,

WILL begin its next session the 10th September. The course of inst-uction is thorough and complete emeracing such practical branches as Book keeping. Surveying, &c., for ten months. Indulgence in regard to payments will be allowed, when needed. en needed. Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy the highest order, the 13th September, within % mile.
The same teachers will give instruction in both
Academies, when desired, in Mu-ic and French.
Address me, at O'Bannon's P. O. Jefferson co.,
Ky. aul d5w

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, BARDSTOWN, KY.

TUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as usual on the first MONDAY of September. TERMS PER SESSION OF TEN MONTHS:—Matricula-tion fee, \$10 Board, Tuition, Washing, &c., \$160; Physicians fee, \$5. the science fee, \$5.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the cresent time, payment for each half session will be required invariably in advance. No student will consequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is leposited with the Treasper, and an additional sum of \$00, if the student is to be furnished with clothing by the College.

THOS, O'NEIL, S. J., President, auf dim & w

au7 d1m&w4 Presbyterian Female School. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 9th of S will commence on the 9th of September, under e superiatendance of Prof. BARTON. au3 d3tawlm Chairman of Board of Trustees

Louisville Collegiate Institute. THE Secon! Scholastic year will open on MON-DAY, the 9th September, in the School build-ing on Prof. Schenck's property near the northwest corner of Second and Chestmut streets. A DAY, the 9th Sentember, in the School building on Prof Schenck's poperty near the northwest corner of second and Chestnut streets.

Arrangements have been made for full instruction in all the resular classes, including the Natural Sciences to the Junior Class of College.

Professors Schenck and Hamilton with President Robinson and Vice Presidents Hori and McKee, will attend at the School building during Friday, the 6th September to examine pupils for admission to the several classes who have not already passed examination. With a view to accommodate the charges to the times, the Tuition Fees per quarter, exclusive of Mcdern Language, will be:

In the Academic Department. 12 50

In the Colegiate Department. 15 50

Tuition payable in advance at the beginning of each quarter.

By order of the Trustees and Faculty.

STUART ROBINSON, President.

N. B. Prof. Schenck will, during the month of August, instruct pupils preparing to enter the classes of the College, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., charging erch pupil \$5.

Rellewood Female Seminary.

Bellewood Female Seminary. Beliewood Female Seminary.

I PROPOSE, in connection with the Rev M. M. FISHER and Lady, to open on Thursday, the 18th of Septemb rnext, a Select School for Gris and Young Ladies, at my country residence near Hobbs' Depot, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, twelve miles from Louisville. All the usual branches, both ornamental and useful, usually taoght in seminaries of the highest grade, will be taught by us. The course of instruction will be divided into three departments extending through three years. The site of the Institution is in a beautiful grove on a commanding eminence, overlooking the railroad on the one side and the country road on the one side and the country road on the high dry and healthful, and commands one of the most charming landscapes in the state. The buildings are all new, having been erected within the past year, and after the most approved style of mo'ern architecture. Within half a mile is the Forest Academy, a Boarding School for Boys, of high reputation, taught by Rev. B. H. McCows. Parents who may wish their sons and daughters situated near to each other, can have the privilege of doing so in one of the most healthy, moral and intelligent neighborhoods in the State. There are three churches within a mile, at one of which the undersigned regularly ministers on the Sabbath.

The year will be divided into two sections of five months each.

months each.

Theoprice of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tui ion in all the o dinary branches, will be \$\frac{1}{2}\ellion \text{first}\$ and the other half at end of session, will be expected, unless by a special agreement otherwise. A special agreement other uses.

Music on the Piano, per session of five months, \$25

French and German,

French and German.

Painting and Drawing.

The Musical department will be under the charge of Mys. Fisher, and the department of Modern Languages in the Louisville Male Oblege. As but a limited number of pupils with the follege. As but a limited number of pupils with the talent, it is desirable that those who wish to have their daughters educated, away from the din, dust, temptations and excitements of cities and sowns, should apply to the undersigned at once.

Inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are strangers in this part of the country, I beg leave to append an extract from a letter from the President of the Westminister College, located in Futton, Ms., in which Mr. Fisher has been a Professor for its years past, and which has been suspended on accenate of the war and being in the immediate seat of hostilities. President Laws writes: "Mt. Hisher has been our Professor of Latin for six years, and if Westminister ever needs a man in his department again, he will be sought for from the ends of the land. He is the best Latin scholar and teacher I have ever known. He writes and speaks the Latin fluently, and drills his boys to do the same, and is the enty man I have ever known to succeed at it. He is very amis ble and mild and gentlemantly, and yet one of

more exhausted, and of adding to the de-feat the confusion of darkness.

We consider, as being equally improba-ble, that version of the fight which attri-butes the disaster of the Federal army to a motiveless panie, which, beginning with teamsters and followers of the camp, had sprend to the ranks. Such incidents are not of rare occurrence; but they seldom attain great proportion, and are of short duration. It is more than probable that this cause exerted some influence upon the extent of the rout; but, under no hypothesis could it have given risethereto. could it have given rise thereto.

The details which will be read below show that the proportions of this disaster surpass, by far, under any elecumstances the preceding events of the battle. A loss of 2,600 or 3,000 is conceded. The whole Federal artillery tell into the hands of the conquerors, and it may possibly be the case with a greater portion of the baggage. The prisoners must also be counted by the and. In a word, not only have Centhousand. In a word, not only have centreville and Fairfax Court House fallen into the hands of the Confederates, but the routed regiments, quivering under goadings of fear, made one straight dash towards the fortifications of Arlington

It Gen. Beauregard had it in his power to follow up his advantages and making good this immense rout, all the "advanced camps must have fallen in his power, and the safety of Washington itself would be doubtful. This has been, moreover, fully appreciated at the seat of Government.— All the reinforcements within reach, both in men and guns, were ordered at once to the Virginia shore, to stop the progress of the enemy. These new troops, protected by the entrenchments at Arlington Heights, will alone be able to face the enemy. As alone be able to face the enemy. As ards McDowell's army, it must, for the esent, be considered as annihilated. Af-

ized in one day. It would be superfluous and impossible to attempt a description of the consterna-tion produced by this news—the more dreadful in its effects that it followed without transition the glad tidings of a false victory. With the emotions of the public event is blended the peculiarly terrible an-guish that the soldiers who fell to-day were the citizens of yesterday. Thousands of families were thrown into the deepest anguish, awaiting the sad confirmation of the fate of dear ones. The same feelings must have pervaded the entire North, and the South itself will not drain the cnp which victory has filled with blood, without mixing with it the tears of sorrow.

The cry of surprise and of public woe re-echo to the voice of recrimination. The inefficiency of the commanders, and the fatal impatience of the Cabinet strategists. form the burden of complaint, for by the exertions of these latter was General Scott which he had adopted. The Tribune, which he specially contributed in precipitating measures, by its irritating and provoking policy, was, for a time, the object of the menaces of an excited populace.

These tardy reproaches will not remedy the originating the object of the menaces.

the evil. The fruits of the bloody lesson of the 21st must be sought elsewhere. It may now be conceived to what results civil war will lead us—and these disasters seem to have been placed on the very threshold by Providence, as a warning

The New York Tribune publishes the following letters from Federal prisoners in Richmond:

We are permitted to print the following a Captain of the 79th to his wife in this city:

RICHMOND, Va., July 26, 1861.

DEAR WIFE: I am a prisoner of war in DEAR WIFE: I am a prisoner of war in this place now, in good health, and well provided for, although in pretty close confinement. I was so much fatigued after the battle of last Sunday, that I was not able to keep up with the regiment. I lay down on the roadside, and was taken prisoner a few minutes after the regiment passed. I do not know the amount of loss the regiment met with, but it must have been considerable. I was not hurt, only a

been considerable. I was not hurt, only a small scratch on the cheek—just drew the blood and no more. There are now six of-ficers and forty-five men of the seventy-ninth regiment here. I do not know how ong we may be kept here. There is Capt Farrich, Lieut. W. B. Inos, John White, R Campbell and Assistant-Surgeon Dr. McLitchie, of our regiment.

McLitchie, of our regiment.

There are of my company, R. Davidson,
W. McLaren, Tony Bishop, W. Gage, Robert McKim, and John Scott. There are prisoners here from all parts of the country, and we are all as happy under the circounstances as one family. Col. Corcoran
of the 69th is also here, and several of his
officers. Lieut. Irwin of the 2d N. York,
Capt. Griffen of the 8th New York. Tell
the firm of Ines, Beecher & Co., No. 72
Front street, that Lieut. Ines is here and
well; also send word to Mrs. Campabell No. well; also send word to Mrs. Campbell, No. 528 10th avenue, that her husband is here

CAPT. WM. MANSON, Co. A. 79th Regiment.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. SAMUEL IRWIN, SE-COND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

RICHMOND, VA., July 26, 1861. My Dear Wife:—At the close of the battle on Sunday, 21st, I was taken prisoner, and am now confined, with 40 of my regiment, (all in good health.) We have quarters in a tobacco factory, plenty of light, room, and good food. I send you a list of my comrades, r, knowing, you will remember, the great or portion of them have families mourning to hear from them, as you no doubt have been to hear from me.

DRAGOONS STILL COMING .- On Monday Dragoons Still Coming.—On Monday, the 12th, the Lanier Dragoons, from Blount county, arrived here and went into camp. The Laniers number 74 men. The officers are: Captain, C. W. Holland; 1st Lieutenant, John W. Cates; 2d Lieutenant, B. W. Thompson; 3d Lieutenant, John S. Davis. The cavalry companies coming in from East Tennessee are composed of material and stock that cannot be excelled in any of the Confederate States.

of the Confederate States.
Yesterday (13th) Capt. McClelland's cavalry company arrived from Sullivan. This is one of the finest companies now in the service. It is, we believe, the sixth company which old Sullivan has contributed to the defense of the South. These companies have been mostly made up in the upper end of the county.—[Kroxville Register, Aug. 14th.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT,-The Texas

Christian Advocate says: A Texas planter, having responded in person to one of the late calls of Col. Van Dorn for services in the West, his negroes were left in the care of the overseer. One Dorn for services in the West, his negroes were left in the care of the overseer. One night, at a late hour, the overseer was awakened by a noise at the "quarter." He immediately arose and went in the direction of the noise far enough to ascertain that it was the voice of prayer. Drawing still nearer, he discovered that the prayer meeting was a special occasion for the benefit of the master who had "gone to the wars." Earnest prayers ascended that his health and life might be spared, and that God would grant him a safe return.

[For the Louisville Courier.] A SCNG.

An -"Dirie. Oh' bave you heard the joyful news?
Vir 'mia has Old Abe refused,
H urah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
Virg nia joins the Cotton States.
The news of which each heart elates,
H urah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll die for old Virginia. We'll die for old Virginia,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Virg nia joins the Cotton States,
The aews of which each heart clates,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll die for old Virginia.

The next comes wheeling into line,
Is the glorious State of Turpentiae,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
Tennessee and Old Kentuck,
Will show Old Abe the Southern pluck,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll fight for old Virginia,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Tennessee and Old Kentuck,
Will show Old Abe the Southern pluck,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll die for old Virginia.

The next comes wheeling into line,

When the news was heard in Washington, Old Abraham said. "Mymission's done:
Oh la! Oh la! Oh la! Oh la!
I'm sore distressed—my spirit fails—I wish I was splitting rails,
Oh la! Oh la! Oh la! Oh la!
We'll away from old Virginia,
Oh la! Oh la!
I'm sore distressed—my spirit fails—I wish I was splitting rails,
Oh la! Oh la!
We'll away from old Virginia.

Ah, the Yang and bars we'll fling on high,
And for our homes we'll fight and die,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
Our cause is right, our quarrel just,
In the God of battles we will trust,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll die for old Virginia,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Our cause is right, our quarrel just,
In the God of battles we will trust,
Hurrah! H-rrah!
We'll die for old Virginia!

From the Sunday Delta. taken Prisoner and Sees Dis.

patches. War is a big thing; and I have a good right to say it. For haven't I been in the war? Didn't I fight, bleed, and have the narrative of my cost violently, ruthlessly and murderously abbreviated by the sanguinary sword-bayonet of a bloody New York Fire Zouave? Wasn't I taken prisoner by the same Zouave "at Bull Run," and unceremoniously ushered in the presand unceremoniously ushered in the presence of the McDowell? War is a big thing, and I desire to stand to the assertion. It matters now how Klubs and I chanced to be at the battle of Bull Run. We were there on business of my uncle Davy—and

that's sufficient. Whilst Klubs and I were seated in a tree, and indulging in loud huzzas of gener, al glorification at the defeat of the Federal glothication at the defeat of the recer-alists and the triumph of our arms, we were surprised by the appearance of half a dozen villatinous locking Federal Zouaves, of the "pet lambs" style, who presented their pieces, and gave us choice of "coon-ing it" down the tree, or having our des-cent to terra firma accelerated by the addi-

cent to terra firma accelerated by the additional weight of three ounces of lead.
We cooned it down, and it was then II lost the appendage to my coat, which the Zonaves kept as a trophy.
Klubs was ferociously and cruelly separated from me, and taken—I know not where. In utter defiance of all military rule, I, Asa Hartz, was forced to step thirty-nine inches at each stride, for a distance of four miles, until, with my captors, I reached the quarters of the puissant McDowell, who backed the Federal troops in their attack and led them in their retreat. their attack and led them in their retreat. The McDowell asked me who I was. Told him I was Asa Hartz. He dismissed my

captors, and told me he would be compelled to send me on to Washington, as he had been instructed to secure me, dead or alive, and at the hazard of his entire division.

and at the hazard of his entire division.—
In view of the vast importance of the affair,
I kindly advised him to rip ahead.
I was immediately sent to Washington,
under guard of fourteen Zouaves and two
bottles of brandy, and was ushered into the
presence of Gen. Sectt, who happened to
be taking the oath of allegiance at the taking the oath of allegiance at the

The old General was delighted to see me, (he is a son of Malta,) and immediately in-formed the Lincolns of my capture. They lost no time in coming to Scott's headquarters—Old Abe, Mrs. L., and the veritable Bob, (all Sons of Malta.) My status in the order gave me a passport direct to their best feelings, and I was not only allowed to go at large, but was invited by General Scott to make his home mine. He also assured me that the grand army would immediately march on Manassas, and that I should be the first rebel, not in the Confederate army, to hear of the defeat of my country men

countrymen.
"Bully!" said I. And old F & F was soft enough to think I didn't know something. With the pious ejaculation, 'Oh, my country!" he immediately proceeded to take the oath of allegiance again.

I left the General and took a stroll with Bob. Bob talked freely about the national troubles, and want an about the mational troubles.

troubles, and wound up by telling me he didn't care a continental went so long as the old woman had the run of the old man's rhino; and if Jeff. Davis wanted to take possession of Washington, all he asked was that the family be permit-ted to leak out before the Confederates got in.
Thus I was allowed to go where I pleas

ed until Sunday morning, the 21st July, when I was summoned to the presence of

when I was summoned to the presence of General Scott.

"Asa," said he, with his foot in a bucket of ice water, "look at that dispatch, which I have just received from our brave Gen. McDowell. Don't you think your Jeff. Davis (here a hornble pain seemed to strike the old man,) and your Beauregard, and your Johnston had better simmer down? Do you think they can stand before our brave 60.000?" fore our brave 60,000?"

I didn't have any better sense than to tell old F. & F. I thought they could. I read the dispatch, however, which was as

JUST THIS SIDE OF STONE BRIDGE, 8 AM. To Gen. Scott-We are moving along To Gen. Scott—We are moving along slowly and surely; taking masked batteries wherever we can pick 'em up. We expect to reach Richmond—160 miles—this atternoon, in time to adjourn the Confederate Congress. Fifty members of the U. S. Congress are with me. They pleaded so hard for permission to see the rebels run, that I have concluded to let them enjoy that privilege.

that privilege. (Signed,) IRVIN McDOWELL. Gen. Scott had just finished cursing General Wool, and taking the oath of allegiance, when his messenger brought him the second dispatch, which was as follows:

JUST THIS SIDE STONE BRIDGE, 9 A. M. To Gen. Scott-Just took another masked battery and captured two wheelbarrows.— On this capture I think a series of events will turn. Scouts report to me that there is a large force of Rebels just ahead. If this be true, you may tell that Rebel, Asa Harts, that he will have the scalp of his General, Beauregard, in Washington at 9 General, Beauregard, in o'clock to morrow morning.

McDOWELL.

Gen. Scott grinned audibly at this dis-patch, and took the oath again. He had not finished before the following dispatches were received:

STONE BRIDGE, 91/2 A. M. To Gen. Scott—The scout's report is true; we have opened fire with our cannon on the Rebels. They have not returned it. I calculate they will surrender. If you have no objection, I will stipulate the terms of surrender. (Signed) McDOWELL. surrender. (Signed) McDOWELL

P. S.—In answer to my demand to sur-render, Beauregard says he will see med—d (dead) first. They have opened fire, too, and would you believe it, General, the reband would you believe it, General, the rep-els actually put balls in their guns—a pro-ceeding on their part to which my men se-riously object.

(Signed.) McDOWELL.

STONE BRIDGE, 101/2 A. M. To Gen. Scott—A drummer belonging to the Confederate Zouaves has deserted to our side. He says the rebels have a force now against us of about 675,000 men. He

that it was the voice of prayer. Drawing still nearer, he discovered that the prayer meeting was a special occasion for the benefit of the master who had "gone to the wars." Earnest prayers ascended that his health and life might be spared, and that God would grant him a safe return.

Companies of Tennessee Unionists are arriving at the Lincoln camps, established in this State. Thus, it seems, that Kentucky must be overrun with the old Brownlow's disciples.—This, we learn from reliable authority. Is there no violation of Kentucky's neutrality in the encaps ment of Tennessee Unionists upon cur soil.—Lex. Statesman.

when the messenger arrived with the tol- | D molition of the Democratic Stanlowing dispatch:

STONE BRIDGE, 1 PM. To Gen. Scott-Senator Wilson is fixing up a big dinner at Centerville, to which am invited with my stuff officers. He has some twenty-four baskets of champagn on hand to wash down the savory viands.

Shall I send you a "hasty plate of soup?"
Expecting to take breakfast and dinner in
Richmond to-morrow, I have had bills of
fare for the meals printed. The dishes are
exclusively French, and will be the best to
be found in this robel State exclusively French, and be found in this rebel State.

McDOWELL.

Gen. Scott shed tears when he came to that part of the dispatch which spoke of the dinner. But he stifled his sobs, took the oath again and received the following: STONE BRIDGE, S P. M.

To Gen. Scott:- That Zouave drumme has played us a mean trick. The scoundrel had originally deserted from our side. The Confederates wouldn't have him, because he was filthy. As he had the seven gear's itch, they gave him eighty-five cents to come on our side again and give the di-sease to our soldiers. After mixing with sease to our soldiers. After mixing with my men, and giving the itch to two whole regiments from Connecticut, he managed to pass our lines and tscaped. As a consequence of this, the regiments above named have taken to the woods at full speed, and are scratching and rubbing themselves against the bushes as they run. Nor is against the bushes as they run. Nor is this all. The itch has spread throughout my entire force, and the army is becoming demoralized; so much so that I should not be surprised if my entire force should be taken to the woods before night. I regret also to inform you that the rebels got hungry and contured Sensor Wilson's disney gry and captured Sena or Wilson's dinner, just as he was about to send for me to help him eat it.

McDOWELL. (Signed) "Orderly! bring me another tub of ice-water immediately!" thundered the old General as he threw down the dispatch. "Bring me my oath, too!" he added, and swore again to support the Federal Govern-ment. Bob Lincoln laughed all over. An-other dispatch came in:

JUST OUTSIDE ALEXANDRIA, 7 P. M. To Gen. Scott—The enemy is running; but we are before them. My division is making splendid time and long tracks, with the prints of their heels towards the rebels. The Zouave drummer has raised the devil with us. I have got that infernal itch my

McDOWELL. (Signed,) Words cannot give an idea of Gen. Scott's wrath as he manifested it on this occasion.

He ordered me from his quarters, and would doubtless have had me confined if Bob had not taken me away speedily.

I am still in Washington, and although no one but B b w.ll talk to me, I can gather a good deal that is going on. Jeff. Davis is expected here every moment. Line vis is expected here every moment. Lin-coln has got Lowe's balloon all ready, with that Herirng Patent Safe fastened to it.— The first Confederate bayonet that shows itself in Alexandria will be the signal to cut the ropes, and Old Abe will swing off into space. Mrs. Lincoln has gone to Utah, and Seward hasn't been seen to-day.

I am informed that some Confederate

colperture got into the ranks of the Fed eral army and distributed amongst the soldiers tracts containing the Parable of the Prodigal Son. It must be so, if I may be allowed to judge by the number of Yaukee soldiers who have suddenly dis-covered that they have fathers, and are willing to return to their homes. ASA HARTZ.

An English Officer on the Battle of Manassas Plains. We find the annexed interesting corres pondence in the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch

RICHMOND, Aug 4. To the Editor of the Dispatch: DEAR SIR: The enclosed letter, which I have just received from an English officer. who took part in the famous fight on the 21st ult., may be of interest to your readers. I have, therefore, great pleasure in placing it at your service.

Very truly yours,
S. PHILLIPS DAY.
Special correspondent of the London
Morning Herald and the Morning Chron-

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE ARMY,) Manassas Junction, July 29. read in the Richmond papers about the great read in the Richmond papers about the great battle which has just come off, are not in the least exaggerated. You may give them verbatim to the London Press. I could never have contemplated that such a terri-ble disaster would have befallen the North-ern arms. Their army was well appointed, well organized an provided with a splendid artillery, the entire of which fell into our hands. Wheat's battalion, to which I was attached as a volunteer, consisting of only 400 men, sustained for an hour, the shock of at least 8,000 of the enemy, and only retreated when almost cut to pieces. Every at least 8,000 of the enemy, and only retreated when almost cut to pieces. Every officer who was mounted had his horse shot under him. When carrying a message from Wheat to Gen. Evans, my own horse met with a similar fate, and I escaped by a perfect miracle. I must confess that this command was the admiration of friend and foe. Formed in part of I ish, and the rest the flower of Southern chivalry, the battalion covered itself with glory. Emotions of no ordinary character thrilled through my breast as I found myself struggling on this terrible field of carnage, and advocating a righteous cause, surrounded as I was by a righteous cause, surrounded as I was by any of my own gallant island country You will be glad to hear that I es caped the terrible ordeal of shot and shell, and was honored with the thanks of Gen. beauregard for some slight service which I performed on the field. Poor Wheat seemperformed on the field. Poor Wheat seemed the genius of the fight—conspicuous by his great size and soldier like mein, his flashing eye and glittering blade—he was seen everywhere in the hottest part of the struggle. Poor fellow! He was desperately wounded, but is now recovering. The loss of the enemy was 8,000 men, 57 pieces of cannon, and about 25,000 stand of arms.

"Believe me, very faithfully yours,
Late Major in the army of Italy.
R. YOUNG ATKINS,
S. PHILIPS DAY, Richmond.

FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT .- The offi cial report of the commanding officer of the 4th Alabama Regiment, gives its killed, wounded, and missing as one hundred and eighty-nine. Most gallantly did it sustain the honor of Alabama. Every field officer was stricken down, and the regiment badly cut up, but still it maintained its organization, and remained on the field, till the last. Next to the 4th Alabama, the 7th and 8th Georgia suffered most.
Col. Egbert J. Jones, of the 4th Alabama, died of his wounds at the hospital on the

8th inst. So says an Alabama paper.— [Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel. THE STATE GUARD.—This admirable body of citizen soldiers has outlived detraction, abuse and calumny. The State Guard to-day numbers more men in its ranks, and is a better State organization than ever before in its history. The first regiment has been ascertained to be in better condition than at any time heretofore. The second regiment paraded in Louisvile a few days ago five hundred muskets. We hazard nothing in saying that if called out for the defence of the State, the State Guard will respond at short notice with every gun THE STATE GUARD.-This admirable respond at short notice with every gun well manned, and its ranks filled with the best material in Kentucky.—[Lexington

THE NEXT FOREIGN NEWS .- The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: As the news of the battle of Bull Run was taken out by the Canada from Boston, 9th ult., it is scarcely possible for the Persia to bring the comments of the English press. The Bohemian from Liverpool, 8th inst., for Quebec, will be the next steamer

Passed Through.—The Mobile Flying Artillery, 20 guns, who have been for some months past at Pensacola, arrived in Rich mond Saturday evening at 4 o'clock, via the land route, and proceeded on to Manassas in the same way. It is contempora-rary with and a rival to the famous Wash-ington Artillery Battallion of New Orleans. The citizens of Mobile are enlisted heart and soul, in the success of their favorites— the Flying Artillery—whose efforts we hope the Gods may bless.—[Petersburg Telegraph.

ments, which participated in the battle of Manassas, was one containing 326 boot and shoemakers. That probably accounts for their pegging out so fast for Washington.

dard. On Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock On Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock some persons—returned soldiers and others—probably on account of the treasonable character of the above-mentioned paper, and its offensive language applied to soldiers who left this State at the call of the President of the United States—assembled in front of its place of publication, and two or three of the number waited upon the publisher, and informed me that he must change his colors, or he would receive another visit from them. The reply was that change his colors, or he would receive another visit from them. The reply was that Edmund Burke, of Newport, was the editor of the paper, and responsible for its contents. As the men returned down the stairway, a pistol was discharged in the office, the builet from which found its way below to the sewing-room of T. W. & J. H. Stewart's clothing establishment, creating much alarm among the scannstresses employed there.

Shortly afterward the publisher appeared at the window with his brothers, displaying fire arms and other weapons of defense. A rush was then made from the street, and the office entered. Mr. John B Palmer,

rush was then made from the street, and the office entered. Mr. John B Palmer, publisher of the Standard, fired several shots from a revolver at the foremost, a lid of sixteen, one of which plowed across the crown of his felt hat—a low one—at d two others at his comrades, both of which took effect; one wounding in the hand, and one in the arm, two privates of the let. one in the arm, two privates of the 1st Regiment. The Palmers—of whom there are five, the father and four sons, retreated—the sons going into the attic, and the materials of the office were nearly all thrown from the windows to the ground, the signs torn off and burned upon a fire kindled in Main street, together with files of papers, manuscripts, type-cases, stand; &c., until nearly nothing remained of the Ac., until nearly nothing remained of the materials, except a portion of the handpress, upon which the paper was printed. The front and side windows of the room were all broken out, a lot of patent medicines scattered about, and the establishment reduced to a perfect wreck.

While this was going or, the street in front of the office was the scene of predigious hubbub. Stories were affout that a soldier had been shot by the Palmers, and as the pistol shots had been distinctly heard some distance around the neighbor-

heard some distance around the neighbor-hood, the report appears to have been credited, for some of the soldiers rushed

credited, for some of the soldiers rushed to the State House for their guns, but at the solicitation and command of Capt. Bell, they did not take up arms. The Palmers could not then be found in the attic.

After the office was cleared, and the bonfire had burned low, the throng began slowly to disperse, but about 7 o'clock the Palmers were ascertained to have made their way to apartments in an addining their way to apartments in an adjoining building, whence they were thus led with considerable violence; but under the pro-tection of the Police, the sons were taken to the Marshal's Office, and the aged parent was conveyed in a coach to the dwelling of Mr. Warden Foss, connected with the State Prison. It is understood that later in the evening the sons were also conveyed thither, as a place of refuge from the mob. A crowd lingered in the street until late in the evening, and closed out with a lighted

tar barrel.

The City Marshal, John Kimball, Esq., did all in his power to save the office, and assured the publisher of the paper that he would certainly be able to do so, if the Palmers gave up their arms. They are said to have declined this proposal.

Among the papers found in the office were letters and represents unpulsate held.

were letters and manuscripts unmistakably fixing the editorship of the paper upon Mr. Burke, of Newport. Some were notes burke, of Newport. Some were notes simply returning communications which had been received from abroad, and forwarded to him for approval. One proof sheet of matter, which was to have appeared in the Standard this week, contained on the margin these words, in the handwriting of Mr. Burke: "Print 300 half cheets containing my really to Wheeler. sheets containing my reply to Wheeler, and send by express on Saturday. I shall have important corrections to make to the article, which I cannot do to-night." Large amounts of manuscripts of Mr. Burke were saved from the flames. A letter was found from the editors of the New York Day Book, asking for a list of Democratic papers in this State, and information as to pers in this State, and information as to which of these papers "are pro-war, which anti-war, and which on the fence." Here is an index to treasonable ramifications in the North. For what was this list except as a basis for correspondence and concerted opposition to the Government? Much other matter of like character was found in the withhigh [Concerd States found in the rubbish .- [Concord States-

An Affecting Incident of the Late Battle-Singular Meeting of Brothers after Seven Years' Absence-Both Wounded.

nan, 10th.

Both Wounded.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from "Camp, near Manassas, July 27th," relates the following affecting incident of the meeting, after the separation of seven years, between two brothers, one a member of the New Orleanes Washington Artilery, the other belonging to the First Minnesota Infantry:

To the Editors of the Dispatch: I, together with several other gentlemen from hontgomery, a day or two ago, wit-nessed one of the most singular, at the same probably occur during this most unholy and unnatural war, if it should last for twenty years. We were straggling over the battle field, examining the ground upwhich we had such a bloody conflict, and won such a glorious victory two days. won such a glorious victory two days before. We came unexpectedly into the Centerville read, and seeing a house upon our left with the usual signs betokening a hospital, one of our party being a physician expressed a wish to get down and examine the wonded. Upon inquiry we learned the wounded. Upon inquiry we learned that a stable below the house had thirteen wounded Yankees; we forthwith proceeded wounded Yankees; we forthwith proceeded to the sable, and upon entering found a Washington Artillery man seated by the side of a wounded soldier, evidently miristering to him with great care and tenderness. I introduced myself to him, and asked if he aided in working the battery which fought with the First Virginia brigade. He told me he did not—he had fought in a battery lower down, and then remarked "that it was very hard to fight as he had fought, and turn and find his own brother fought, and turn and find his own brother fighting against him," at the same time pointing to the wounded soldier from whose side he had just risen. I asked if it was possible that was his brother? "Yes sir, he is my brother Henry. The same pother bore us, the same mother pursed mother bore us, the same mother nursed us. We meet the first time for seven years. I belong to the Washington Artillery from I belong to the Washington Artillery from New Orleans—he to the first Minnesota Infantry. By the merest chance I learned he was here wounded, and sought him." Thus they met—one from the far North, the other from the extreme South—on a bloody field in Virginia, in a miserable stable, far away from their mother, home and friends; both wounded—the infantry man by a musket ball in the right shoulder, the artillery man by the wheel of a caisson by a musket ball in the right shoulder, the artillery man by the wheel of a caisson over his left hand. Thus they met after an absence of seven years. Their names are Frederic Hubbard, Washington Artilery, and Henry Hubbard, First Minnesota Infantry. We met a surgeon of one of the Alabama regiments and reluted the case to him and requested for the sake of the arhim, and requested, for the sake of the ar-tilleryman, that his brother might be cared for. He immediately examined and dressed his wounds and sent off in haste for an ambulance to take the wounded "Yankee" to his own regimental hospital.

THE POSITION AT IRONTON.-It is stated on good authority, that the force approaching Ironton from the South is about 7,000 strong, supposed to be divided, one division being on the East, the other on the West of Ironton, but not giving, as yet, any indications of a design to make an attack

tack.

The Federal troops in that region amount to seven thousand, stationed at Pilot Knob, Ironton, and Arcadia. These three villages are situated in a line North and South, about two miles apart, in a narrow valley, the entrance to which is narrow, and easily commanded by heavy artillery of which

the entrance to which is narrow, and easily commanded by heavy artillery, of which there is an abundant supply in possession of the Federal troops.

The roads around Ironton are so bad as to be impassable by artillery, and it would be impassable it is thought, for the enemy to make a detour and come upon Ironton on the flank or from the North.—[St. Louis Evening News.

The following very pertinent ques-ion is asked by the Chicago Times: Why does not the Administration exchange prisoners? Can any man in the country say why not? Is it for fear of recognizing "belligerent rights" in the rebets? We do not know how this is, but the policy which do not know how the policy which have the policy which have the policy which have the policy which have the policy how how the policy which have the policy how how the policy how how the pol the policy which deprives the nation of the highly educated soldiers paroled in Texas, and abandons to their fate the hun-dreds of others who are prisoners in the bands of the Confederate authorities, is not only cruel to them but unjust to the country.

Die Gelegrape.

SATURDAY NOON'S DISPATCHES.

Trouble among Federal Troops.

Mutineers sent to the Tortugas

REBELS" ADVANCING. The Force at Fairfax Increased!

LATER FROM MISSOURI

\$58,000 SEIZED BY ORDER OF

GEN. PREMONT.

PRIVATEER JEFF DAVIS CAP-TURES A BRIG.

Frem Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.1 WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The disaffection in various regiments is in consequence of the supposed enlistment for three months. Those soldiers who came to open mutiny Gen. McDowell decided should be sent to the Tortugas. Generals McClellan and Scott indorse the decision, and the Presi-dent ordered it carried into effect.

[Special to the New York Herald]
Numberless incidents tend to show that he Rebels are on the eve of attacking our nes. Last night it was discovered that el lines had been advanced in all directions towards the Potomac. The force at Fairfax Court House has been largely increased. Heavy forces have been thrown out on all the roads. A large body is proceeding towards the Point of Rocks. Their scouting parties are in the immediate vi-cinity of our line along the whole extent

The Rebels in Baltimore to-day, received intelligence that the Rebels were then marching upon Washington, and the information was published in an extra. It is thought that they were only a little premature. Gen. Scott does not think the attack will be made, but Gen. McClellan who is a classmate of Beauregard, and is familiar with his mode of combination, is well con-vinced that he will make an attack upon

ome point on the Potomac.

It is said the rebels have nearly one hundred thousand men between here and Richmond. They have not the means to provide for the immense army. They know that under McClellan our army is becoming daily more formidable in numbers and discipline, while their forces are getting more disorganized and demoralized by delay and the poor proposet of provisions. by delay, and the poor prospect of provis-ions for their comfort and maintenance

during the winter.

They cannot afford to wait for the result of Gen. Scott's plan of starving them out, and Gen. McClellan's programme to have the army perfectly disciplined and prepared before he begins to advance. They must either fight now or see their army melt away without another blow being struck.—

That an attack will be made in a very short time is generally conceded.

One of a regiment of negroes who took

One of a regiment of negroes who took part in the battle of Bull Run, at which time he made his escape, and has since wandered about until he got within our lines. He asserts that there are in the rebel army in Virginia 2,000 or 3,000 negroes armed with Hall's ritles. Most of them are from further South then Virginia hem are from further South than Virginia them are from further south than virginia.

The negroes from down South have been taught that they would be butchered if they fell into the hands of the Unionists, but those picked up in Virginia have a different idea, and would all run away if they WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The Confeder

ate forces have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax Court House, thus widening the distance separating the hostile forces. The pickets of both armies, however, occupy nearly the same advanced position as here [Special to the New York Post]

A new battery has been erected by the enemy at a point a mile or two below Acua creek. The rebels yesterday sudden' qua creek. The rebeis yesterday studen'y opened fire on the steamer Pocahontas, but inflicted no damage. This is the fourth battery which has been erected at that point. Officers report that unless the Government takes immediate action to expel the rebels from these positions on the bank of the river navigation will be completely closed. The enemies batteries already command a large portion of the

Since our capitalists have taken the new Since our capitalists have taken the new Government loan so freely the Treasury Department has no doubt that it will be largely taken abroad in spite of the creaking of the newspapers. Advices which have been received here rom Kentucky state that the new Union egislature will request Breckinridge and Legislature will request Breckinridge and Powell to resign their seats in the U. S.

Senate.

The Union men in Kentucky and Tennessee say that a great Federal victory in Virginia, when the next battle occurs, will extinguish the rebellion in these States. The Rebels continue their barbarou oractice of firing on our pickets. Cases of his kind occur nearly every night. Judge Nelson, of Tenn, is in jail at

From Baltimore. Baltimore, Aug. 17.—The Federal scouts last Sunday, succeeded in capturing three notorious Secession bridge burners, at New

A force of 1,100 secessionists are at or near Romney. The Federal troops are at New Creek Bridge, and expected to be at-tacked by them. The Federals have been

reinforced.

A large number of fugitives from Virginia, men, women and children, in great distress, are daily passing through Western

port.

The British brig of war Gladiator was yesterday cruising off the capes.

A flag of truce yesterday conveyed Mr. Wheeler, formerly U. S. Minister to Nicarauga, to the Confederate pickets beyond Newmarket Bridge.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with Corporal Herbert, of the Connecticut regiment, released for attention to Col. Gardner after the battle of Bull Run. He states that a considerable number of re-

states that a considerable number of re-leased prisoners, including several chap-lains, will reach Old Point to-morrow. The Confederates are preparing to attack Fortress Monroe. That measure is now popular in the Confederate camp, and appropriate materials are called the confederate camp, and appropriate materials are called the confederate camp. propriate material are collected in large quantities at Norfolk. The attack will be made within a week he thinks.

LATER. The report about an intended attack on Fortress Monroe is a perfect absurdity.

From St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 17.—A detatchment of U. S. troops from Cape Girardeau seized \$58,000 belonging to the Bank at St. Genevieve yesterday, by order of Gen. Fremont, and brought it to this city to-day. It is understood this money was being or would be used for the benefit of the secession rause in that district.

The statement in the late California news that J. C. Palmer left that State for the purpose of taking charge of the commissary department under Gen. Fremont is un-

ry department under Gen. Fremont is untrue. He has no connection with Fremon From New York.

NEW YORK, August 17 .- The Herald reports the discovery of an attempt to blow up Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island.

Four men are represented to have gone there Monday with the intention of laying a train to blow up the magazine and destroy several hundred tons of powder and a large From Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Charleston Courier of the 6th, announces the arrival there of the officers of the Bark Rowena, from the Laguayra, cpatured by a privateer; and also states that the privateer Jeff Davis has captured a large Philadelphia brig from Havana, and taken her into Brunswick, Ga., in the absence of the blockade brig Perry.

From New York. A telegraph dispatch has been received here from Gen. Fremont, announcing that in the battle at Wilson's Creek, Gen. Sweeney received a flesh wound in the leg, but was able to ride back upon his horse o Springfield.

River and Wea her. CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—River risen 18 nches. There is now 13½ feet in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 70. PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—River 7 feet by der mark and falling fast. Weather clear

SATURDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES, [SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COURIER.]

PROCLAMATION

OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

ALL OPPOSED TO THE SOUTHERN CON-

FEDERACY NOTIFIED TO LEAVE

IN FORTY DAYS BATTLE NEAR LOVETTSVILLE.

SURRENDER of the FEDERALS.

250 KILLED.

Gen, Kirby Smith Recovering.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 17. President Davis has issued his Proclamation, notifying all residents of the Southern Confederacy, who do not acknowledge the authority of the same to leave the Confederacy in forty days from the date of the Proclamation. It is dated the 14th of August. If they do not obey, they will be treated as alien ene-

mies. Later intelligence says the battle reported near Leesburg, Va., was fought at Lovettsville, in Loudoun county, and that the loss of the enemy was two hundred and fifty killed. The remainder surrendered prisoners of war. The loss of the South-

erners was reported at about fifty. Gen. KIRBY SMITH, of Florida, who was desperately wounded in the battle of Manassas Plains, arrived at Lynchburg, Va., on the 15th. He was rapidly recovering from his wounds, and hopes soon to lead another charge upon the invaders.

UNION AND AMERICAN.

[OUR REGULAR DISPATCHES.]

From St. Louis,

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—It appears now that the money seized at St. Genevieve yesterday, was at the request of the directors of the parent bank here, to whom it was transferred to-day by Gen. Fremont.

Dispatches were received here to-day saying that the train conveying troops on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was fired into by Secessionists near Palmyra and one soldier killed and several wounded. Gen. Pone immediately sent orders to and one soldier killed and several wounded. Gen. Pope immediately sent orders to Gen. Hurlbut to take such force as he deemed necessary to Marion county, and quarter them on the people and levy contributions of horses, mules, provisions, and such things as may be useful to soldiers, amounting to \$10,000, on the inhabitants of the county, and \$5,000 on the citizens of Palmyra as a penalty for this outrage.

From New York.

New York, Aug. 17.—It is understood that the money found on Serrill, the rebel messenger of Jeff. Davis, on board the Persia is worthless. It consists of post notes of the Bank of England payable only

to his order. The counsel for the Baltimore Police Commissioners gave notice of his intention to apply for an attachment against the Sheriff for not using all means in his power to execute the writ against Col. Barke, he having power to call out the militia. Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, The reporter of the Associated Press at Washington learns that a statement as published in the Philadelphia and perhaps other papers this morning as coming from him, that Secretary Cameron is removed. Nothing whatever of this kind was trans.

mitted by that party. From Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Two rebel regiments are at Falls Church. The rebel pickets are in sight from the Chain Bridge ver the Potomac. Ex-Minister Faulkner is not, as has been

stated, merely detained as a hostage for the return of Harris and McGrath, but for good and satisfactory reasons to the Government, apart from any such considera-It is charged that Mr. Walton, United

States Treasurer at Philadelphia, is a Secessionist. This will be investigated by the Treasury Department. From Kausas. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17.—We learn from reliable sources, that 700 State troops, well armed and equipped, leave Fayette, Howard county to-day, with the frention of joining Jackson's forces in the Southern part of the State—400 of them are, said to be mounted.

be mounted.

Latest News on Fourth Page Special Motices.

TAKE IT IN TIME.—The season is just at hand when the hair falls off, owing to the extreme heat of summer, and if timely recaution is used much trouble may be avoided. A most excellent remedy will be ound in Gilbert's Mountain Hair Restora ive, which will not only prevent the falling of the hair but will reproduce hair on bald heads of natural color and beauty Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, on Fourth street, near Main. aug8 deod&weow

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Nirade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and rememb

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cer tified under his hand to be free from deleteriou ingredients, as well as a splendid dye, instants neous la its operation, and perfect in its results. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 As-

or House, New York. Sold everywhere, and ap-

plied by all Hair Dressers. STER'S GALLERY, PHOTO.

NEW PRINTS.

20 CASES BEST NEW STYLE PRINTS for Fall trade, just received and for sale cheap for T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

PLAIDS.

5 CASES HEAVY PLAIDS, for female servan wear, just received and for sole cheap for easi ug.17 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN. CANTON FLANNELS. 10 CASES CANTON FLANNELS just received and for sale cheap for cash.
T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, Mone hundred three-year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Leuis ville, Ky.,) for NEGROES. Apply to John Burke, near this city. WHISKY-706 bo's Copper Whisky, from one to six years old, in store and for sale by au6 TYLER & MARTIN, Miscellaneous.



HAVING RECONSTRUCT-ED my Mill. and added now machinery for making FINE Kentucky Jeans, Mills (which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West). I am now prepared to nish an article of superior quality, which I will react

FREE FROM GREASE and made of A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on L. RICHARDSON. apl6dly&wly 2dpst

Office of Adams' Express Comp'y.

LOUISVILLE, JULY 29, 1861.

SOUTHERN

8. A. JONES, Agent, jy23 dlm st ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, ROTECTED BY LEVEES, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE

FOR NEGROES -TO-WIT: FOR NEGROES-TO-WIT:

INTST TRACT—Of 1,500 acres, on Alligator Balyou, three miles from Missi sippl river, back of Walbut Bend, in Crittenden county, below Memphis; 200 acres deadened.

SECOND TRACT—1,100 acres, on the line of Railroad from Gaines' Landing and back of Bayou Bartholomew, in Drew county.

THIRD TRACT—3,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake-in Phillips county, two miles from Mississippi river, 800 acres five-year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT—1,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippi river; 200 acres cleared, 400 acres deadened six years, with all necessary buildings.

FIFTH TRACT—1,900 acres, on Old Town Ridge

FIFTH TRACT-1.900 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, four miles from Mississippi river; 400 acres in high state of cultivation, 760 acres old deadening, with No. 1 Dwelling and Plantation buildings.

TRABUE & LUCUS, NASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE.

No. 73 Public Square, near City Hotel. WE are prepared to make liberal CASH AD-VANCES on every description of Dry Foods, Clothing, Varieties, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Cutierr, &c., &c., also any discription of Groceries and Provisions, or we will receive and forward or store any of the above Merchandise consigned to

Reference at Nashville. | Reference at Louisville. L. B. & T. D. Fite, W. S. Eakin & Co., A. J. Duncan & Co., H. & B. Douglas, John Morrow & Son. au5 d4m* James Trabue & Co., Garvin, Bell & Co., James Lowe & Co., Gardner & Co., Warren & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC!

HAVING taken the office formerly occupied by M. Dravo & Sons, west side of Third street, between Main and Market, I am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTSBURGH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash price. 23 Give me a call.

3. J. STUART. \$5 REWARD.

COAL!

STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner Gray and Second.

JOHN H. KITZERO JOHN H. KITZERO HOME GROWN TURNIP SEED, OF 1861.

NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING, J. D. BONDURANT, (From select stocks, and matured

534 MAIN STREET, NEAR SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS Write Flat Dutch (desirable for table in Spring).
ariy Red, or Purple Top......
uta Raga, or Sweet.
Vhite Stone

Winter, or Russian...... In Papers, \$2 50 ≥ 100 Liberal Discount to the Trade. J. D. BONDURANT. MOORE'S

MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. No. 318 north side Market street, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KY. au9 dtf Cloud Hotel,

Second and Jefferson streets, IAMES & VAN LYONS,

PROPRIETORS, (FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.) THE undersigned would respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally, that they have removed to this old and well-known stand southeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets where they are prepared to accommodate all their old customers and as many rew ones as may favor them with their patronage. Term to suit the times

The "ST. CLOUD" is centrally located, being within two squares of the Post-office, Custom-house and L. & F. R. R. Depot, and the proprietors flatter themselves they "know how to keep a Hotel."

JAS. & VAN LYONS. DR. HALL'S MEDICAL INFIRMARY,



DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS

iosing a stamp.

Medicines sent to any address.

137 Office No. 116 Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. L. HALL, M. D.

PROCLAMATION.

ALL persons residing within the city limits, owning or having dors in their possession, are hereby notified to confine them within their premises until the st of September, 1861, under the penaity of \$20 for refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to desiroy all dogs running at large uring the above period.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 18, 1861. jy25 d30 NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Depot a the Louisville and Nashville Raliroad after 5 o'clock P. M. jy20 dtf

AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPES 475

Letter from Gen. S. B. Buckner. We publish this morning the letter of Gen.S.B. Buckner, tendering his resignation as Inspector General of the State Guard. It is a great calamity for the State in these perilous times to be deprived of the eminent services of Gen. Buckner, and we trust that the day is not far distant when his great military talents may be again called into requisition.

The letter of Gen. Buckner is written with the ability which characterizes everything emanating from him, and will be read with great interest by the people of the State, all of whom regret the necessity which impelled him to resign the position of Inspector General-a position for which he was eminently qualified, and in which he performed invaluable service to the

WHY DIDN'T THEY GO?-We learn that a large detachment of the Home Guard was under arms in the jail yard early yesterday morning, including the Tompkins Zouaves for the express purpose of making a foray to Elizabethtown, on the Nashville Railroad. Is that a fact, Mr. Gen. Speed? If so, what were they going for, and why didn't they go?

We have since heard that a good hoax was got off on the leaders of the expedition, which they luckily found out in time to turn back.

France and the Southern Confeder

The Paris Patrie of the 26th ult. asserts that the South has a perfect right to secede, and quotes the Constitution to prove it, and says that it is the duty as well as the interest of France and Europe to rec ognize the Southern Confederacy. It is urged upon the public that a direct commerce with the South were most advantageous, and hopes are expressed that there will no longer be any occasion to pay "those New York merchants" the large commissions they have heretofore pock-

A FRESHET.-By referring to the river column it will be seen that quite a number of bridges were swept away in the vicinity of Pittsburg by the late freshet.

Thanks to Adams' Express Com pany for New Orleans papers of Friday-

3,000 Kentucky State 6's sold in New York on Wednesday at 771/4.

Since the suppression of the greater por tion of the press in St. Louis by the despotic dictation of Gen. Fremont, it is very difficult to get a true version of affairs in that region. From a gentleman who arrived from St. Louis yesterday we learn that a courier arrived in that city from Rolla Saturday, stating that Gen. Sigel had succeeded in reaching Rolla with 400 of his men. It lacks confirmation. The correspondent of the St Louis Democrat. dated from Rolla on Friday, says Sigel was reported within twenty miles of the place, having made a detour. On the other hand, the Republican's correspondent of Thursday, reports him only 17 miles off. We sub.

600 killed and 1,000 wounded. Gen, Sigel is bringing with him 200 of the wounded, and the remainder were left in the churches and other public buildings at Springfield. On the side of the invaders, the loss is put down at 2,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. The artillery did tremendous havoc amon them. But the most sanguinary part of the fight was between a Mississippi regi-ment and the Kansas regiment. The rement and the Kansas regiment. The re turns of the mortality in the Kansas regi-ment already published, look bad enough but it is stated that of the Mississippi regibut it is stated that of the Mississippi regi-ment not more than forty answered to roll call after that fatal day. For all essential purposes—in the number killed and wound-ed—in the destruction of all the baggage

ed—in the destruction of all the baggage train of the invaders—the victory was a substantial one to the Union army. General Price was in command of the in-vaders at Springfield. He had issued a Proclamation, fashioned after that of Pil-low, the prominent feature of which is, that low, the prominent feature of which is, that he will give no quarter. Our inquiries as to the fate of McCullough would not be answered satisfactorily—and it is doubtful what has become of him. Gen. Sigel's train is composed of between 700 and 800 wagons, all of which, no doubt, will reach Rolla in safety.

FROM BOLLA.

The men composing the Seventh regi-ment were paid off at Rolla day before yes-terday, in part, if not the whole. Some terday, in part, if not the whole. Some dissatisfaction was manifested by a portion of the subordinate officers, and one of them, Sergeant Major Ammull, was ordered to the guard house. H found time to arm himself, and refused to be taken. Captain Hawkins, of the Seventh regiment, on approaching him received a dangerous wound proaching him, received a dangerous wound in the shoulder, making amputation of the arm necessary. His recovery is doubtful. The offender was secured.

FROM PILOT KNOB. The mail agent upon the Iron Mountain Railroad reached this city at 5 P. M. yes-terday, and reports that the rebels under the command of Gen. Hardee commenced, on yesterday, a retreat southward. Heck-er's regiment and another Illinois regi-ment—the Twenty-first or Twenty-fourth— started in pursuit for the purpose of inter-cepting him. The troops were most anxious to get after him and departed in high spirits.

high spirits.

The rebels had about 1,500 men at Fredericktown; and 6,000 at Greenville, as re-ported by the scouts who came in with the news of Hardee's retreat.

news of Hardee's retreat.

Everything was quiet at the Knob. Capt.
Gantt brought up on the train five prisoners, among them the Sheriffs of Iron and Madison counties. Judge Perryman, of Cadet, a notorious rebel, was arrested on Thursday and taken to the Knob.

MOVEMENTS AROUND ST. LOUIS .- The Republican of Saturday has the following: Republican of Saturday has the following:
Gen. Fremont is concentrating quite a force of troops at Sulphur Springs, about twenty miles below here, on the banks of the Mississippi. The steamer Memphis brought up a boat load this morning and more are on their way by other steamers of the Government fleet. We understand they are taken from the force at Bird's Point.

Sulphur Springs is an important strategical position, the Iron Mountain Railroad leaving the river at this point; and troops stationed here can, at short notice, be sent either up or down the river, or embarked

either up or down the river, or embarked on the railroad for Ironton. The city is now tolerably well fortified. Two columbiads have been mounted a short distance out on the Gravois road and one at Rock Spring. Three columbiads were yesterday sent down to Sulphur

Spring.
The steamers Empress and G. W. Graham are on their way from Bird's Point to Sulphur Spring, with troops.
The twenty-third Indiana regiment, it was expected, would arrive last night on the steamer from Alton.

ADVANCE OF THE CONFEDERATES.—A gentleman of Baltimore has just received a letter from his son, who is attached to Gen. Sickles' brigade, dated at seven o'clock this morning, which states that the Federal pickets have been driven into Arlington Heights, and the Confederates are in the immediate vicinity in large numbers.—[Balt. Rep., 15th.

KENTUCKY TROOPS.—The following are the commanding officers of the Kentucky battalion, which left this city on Sunday night: Major Ben. Anderson; Captains Jack Thompson, Childress, Fitzhugh, and Van Osten.—[Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, 12th.

Resignation of Gen. S. B. Buckner. HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Louisville, July 20, 1861. General Orders,

No. 6.
1. The Inspector General having tender-1. The Inspector General having tendered the resignation of his commission, hereby relinquishes command of the Kentucky State Guard, which will devolve upon Brigadier General Thomas L. Crittenden. The Inspector General congcatulates the Guard on receiving him for a Commander.

2. The Inspector General deeply regrets that the official relations which have existed between him and yourselves are isted between him and yourselves are about to be severed. From the beginning of your organization he has had the honor of being your Compander. In retiring of being your Commander. In retiring from that position, he takes pleasure in commending your excellent conduct as citizens and soldiers. In the difficult potations of the position of the property of the position of the po sitions which you have occupied, you have discharged with fidelity all duties you have been called on to perform. You have displayed, in an eminent degree, those virtues of the true soldier—strict military discipline, and perfect subordination to the civil

Your own conduct and the purposes of your organization have been studiously assailed and misrepresented by many; but those who have most bitterly assailed you have been ever ready to receive honors at your hands, and those who have most con-

stantly misrepresented you, have most eagerly sought your protection in times of apprehended danger.

Whatever may have been the political views of the members of your organization, you have invariably refused, in your carrely as coldings. capacity as soldiers, to lend yourselves to party uses. Under all circumstances you have discharged your duty to the State. Whatever may be said by those who are inimical to you, the history of the State, at a time when the popular mind has been unusually inflamed, will show that since your organization, no mob has interfered with the rights of citizens, no apprehension has existed of service insurrection. sion has existed of servile insurrection, and that there has been no time when, in complete subordination to the civil authorities, you would not have repressed any act of lawless violence which would have had for its object the forced precipitation of the State into a line of policy con-trary to the intentions of its people. It is due, in no inconsiderable degree to you, that Kentucky to-day enjoys comparative immunity from the political phrenzy which reigns elsewhere, and that, without any forcible interference, she has calmly chosen her political position. It is only when the civil authorities have themselves subordi-nated their actions to the influences of a

novel and illegal military organization that the public peace has been in danger of be-ing disturbed, and the rights of citizens laced in jeopardy.
In relinquishing the command which has associated him with you, you will not think it improper if the Inspector General advises you to be faithful to Kentucky in the future, as you have been in the past. How ever you may employ your influence as citizens, your duty as soldiers is one of en-tire subordination to the civil authorities. You should manifest a purpose in future, as in the past, to uphold the Constitution and the laws, and to make no factious on

position, as a minority, to the legally ex-pressed will of Kentucky.

The position of Kentucky is an anomalous one, but it has resulted thus far in maintaining peace and friendly relations with the entire Union, and in the conservation amongst us of some remnants of Constitutional liberty, while in every other section the Constitution has either been ignored, on the one hand, or trampled under foot by a centralized, dictatorial

power on the other. The knowledge that war in our midst will bring with it all its attendant evils, has induced Kentucky to declare on the one hand that as long as her position is re-spected she will remain a member of the Union, and on the other, that she will maintain that degree of neutrality which will prevent her from taking part in a fruit-less and unnecessary war, that was first induced by intolerance and fanatisim, and is now urged by sectional hatred and a lust of power and dominion.

join the following:

The battle was a bloody one. According to the estimate of our informant, who derived his information from a very reliable seurce, the Union troops suffered a loss of 600 killed and 1,000 wounded. Gen. Siged in our midst of other military organization. tions, some of them under the forms of law, and some of them unknown to and above the law, avowedly for the purpose of maintaining peace and neutrality in the State. In all probability the political pow-er of the State will pass into the hands of er of the State will pass into the hands of the political clubs which control these or-ganizations. It will then rest with them to enforce the peace policy which they have professedly claimed that you would violate. With them now rests the power and the responsibility of maintaining peace. Let their honest exercise of the power justify their professions of sincerity; and if they fulfill their pledges let us render them the justice which they have refused to extend to you in your successful efforts to per-form your part of the duty of maintaining form your part of the duty of maintaining peace in Kentucky.

S. B. BUCKNER,

Inspector General. There is a Lincoln official on the steamer Samuel Orr, by the name of Bingham. We are told that he was former y engaged about the Curlew Mines, in our county, and that no man who knows him would trust him for five dollars, and yet, Lincoln entrusts the mail to him. Now, we are not prepared to say that Bingham would steal a negro, but if reports are true, he talks like a man who would steal a ne-gro. We advise the officers of the Orr to watch their silver spoons.—[Union own (Ky.) News.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15.—A. J. Bogges, Surveyor General of the State of Georgia. died this morning of typhoid fever.

DIED. In Jefferson county, August 16th, Lydia, infant daughter of W. G. and Maria E. Stewart, aged 8 months and 14 days.

From the Subscriber, living in Trigg County. Ky., three miles north of Roaring Spring. Ky., on the 12th day of July last, one BAY HORSE about eighteen years o.a right eye out, crest fallen, and shod be fore when he left. One BAY MARE, nine years old; had a few saddle marks, and small yoke mark on left y ars old. Any person what HORSE was the contraction of the same of the sam rew saddle marks, and small yoke mark on left (f neck. Also, one BA) HORSE-MULE, two old. Any person who will take them up, or information concerning them, will be liberally rded. Address JOHN A, MILLER, Roaring Spring, Trigg Co., Ky.

FIRST OF THIS SEASONS

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT, FIFTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND MARKET.



Shell Oysters.

SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)! VENISON: GROUSE! A ND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA-SON, received daily by express. aulé dtf C. C. RUFER, Proprietor.

HOUSEKEEPERS Who are cleaning and changing CARPETS, should not put them down again without the PAENT CARPET LINING, to be had only at WILKIN'd, west side Fourth st., between Main and Market, ap4 dtf

CLARK'S RESTAURANT Fourth Street, between Main and Market.

GREEN SEA TURTLE.
OYSTERS. SPRING CHICKENS. LUXURIES OF THE SEASON. FROG LEGS. CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS.

CAULIFLOWER. MUSHROOMS, &c., &c. TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4

O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT 50 CTS. PER W. A. CLARK. Proprietor.

CHOICE COAL. WE have just received by our tow-boat Wm
Fox, a heavy tow of very superior PITTS
BURGH COAL, which we offer at the very low
marketprice.
BOWSER & FULTB!
Coal Office, Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.
p13 der

Liver Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING..... BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements

SUPERIOR. Ditman, Cincinnati, HETTY GILMORE, Gilmore, Owensboro, COMMERCIAL. Archer, Henderson, TRIO, Dekinson, Ky, river, POCAHONTAS, States, St. Louis.

ARRIVALS, August 17.
Linden, Henderson;
Masonic Gem, Evansville DEPARTURES.

Linden, Henderson: Masonic Gem, Owensbo ARRIVALS, August 18. Major Anderson, Cin; DEPARTURES.

Major Anderson, Cin;

THE RIVER was rising again yesterday, with nearly six feet water in the canal. The weather was wet during the morning, and rather cool in the evening.

At Pittsburg there was a full coalboat tide Friday, with eleven feet water in the channel. The rise, however, was from the Allegheny, and very sudden, sweeping away two bridges on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, one on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and one on the Allegheny Valley. The former intend placing a line of steamers on the river to connect with the road at Wellsville until the bridges can be rebuilt. bridges can be rebuilt. The Diadem was loading at Pittsburg

for this port.
At Wheeling there were seventeen feet

At Wheeling there were seventeen feet water, making a sudden flood.

The river at Cincinnati was receding a little but a rise was expected.

Madison, Ind., is a deserted village, with only one boat, the old Moses McLellan, at the Marine Railway. A little ferry boat had left that place for some point below.

The St. Louis papers of Saturday report all the rivers falling in that direction, the Illinois and Upper Mississippi very low, and four feet in the Missouri. The St. Louis Democrat, an organ of the Black low, and four feet in the Missouri. The St. Louis Democrat, an organ of the Black Republican government, has this plain truth in its last Cairo correspondence. How that paper happened to let the truth appear in its columns is rather a mystery. It must have been smuggled in. We notified the public some time ago that these boats were a take in. What Republican swindled the Lincoln government in their construction? Don't all speak at once. Here is the Democrat's description:

These gun-boats, constructed at an immens spense to the Government, I am sorry to say t passenger and coal tow-boats, and an in with a pair of good cowhide heavy sole ots could kick out their water sides. Ther never was a more wanton waste of publi noney than in their construction. A six poun ball well simed, would knock their wheels to pieces, and a land battery would, if in range make them only slaughter pens.

The St. Louis Democrat gives this notice of a first-rate Lincolnite: Mr. William Miller, who holds a chief engi

neer license, says he is ready to go, at the bid-ding of the Government, to the Balize, h-l, or Charleston harbor. The little Grey Eagle, Capt. Donally. is, we learn, to take her place again in th Henderson trade on Saturday next.

HENDERSON MAIL PACKET .- The Commercial, the lightest side-wheel craft affoat Capt. Archer, is the mail and passenger packet to Owensboro, Evansville, Hender son, and all way places this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, in place of the Grey Eagle, and takes freight and passengers to all way landings, and attends to all way business.

tends to all way ousness.

The Hetty Gilmore is the packet this evening for Owensboro and Evansville. She runs for the special accommodation of all the people all along the line, taking packages and passengers to all and every way point. She starts from Port land at five o'clock, and the clerk, Henry McDougal, will take especial pleasure in attending to all who travel with him. The Chancellor was at Caire on the

with steam up, getting ready to go to Cape Girardeau. One half of the W. Burton was old by the sheriff at New Orleans, Thursday, for \$1,700

The Belle Creole passed Cairo on the 15th with salt for St. Louis.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER. Embracing only the Leading Articles Import

CINCINNATI -- Per Major, Anderson-50 bars coffee, Hall & Long-60 bbis oil, Settle-40 bags malt, Becher-100 bags mait, Hubrand 50 bundles paper, Louisvièté hald Frankfort Railroad-10 bbishagar, John Terry & Co-76 bbis whisky, Doern & Hughes-18 cfs is bacon, 12 boves do, 42 pickages butter, 20 boxes starch, 98 pickages sundries, consignees-

98 pickages sundries, consignees—
CINCINNATI— Per steamer Superior—100
bags malt, John Snyder & co — 100 bags malt,
Tait, Anderson & Co—200 bags do, Bremaker—
10 bundles iron, Bridgeford—20 bundles paper,
Haddeman & co—25 boxes andles, Garciner &
Co—428 bbls whisky, 41 packages butter, 164
packages beer, 13 bundles paper, 4 hhds tobacco, 89 packages merchandise, packages sundris,
consignees—

EVANSVILLE—Per steamer Masonie Gem— 10 hhds tebacco, Buckles—1 hhds tebacco, for F. S. J. Ronald—110 bils potatoes, Johnson— 124 bils spiles, and peaches, consignees—66 bags wheat, Brandels-& Crawford—sundrics, consignees—6.

HARDEE'S TACTICS, THE ONLY COMPLETE

SOUTHERN EDITION

Centralning over 50 pages additional matter; Coff's Revolver Manuel, Manuel adopted for Kentucky State Guard, &c. Fully illustrated with 60 plates, all the Music, &c.
Two volumes, muslin, \$2; per mail, \$2.55; per dezen, \$15; per landred, \$125.

my28 dtf Southeast corner Third and Market,

HOUSELEEPRS' EMPORTUM. P. M. JONES,

Manufacturer and Dealer in STOVES AND TINK ARE, Water Coolers, Bath Tubs

Housekeeping Articles Generally.
NO.77 FOURTH STREET,
Two doors a ove National Hotel,
au?ddf LOUISWM.R. AV

MADAMEISABEL SNELL. Doctress and Astrolegist,

509 Eighth street, second door from Grayson WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville that she is able to tell anything they have in their mind, and can help persons out of trouble, no matter what it is. She was born with a secret that enables her to surpass any one else in telling fortunes. She can alse find out through her secret all circumstances of sickness, and can lell what will carre, as there are reots growing for every disease in the world.

Madame is the only one that can make Dr. Huf land's Life E-sence pure. This mixture's good for all diseases, and can only be bought in her office-Market street, between First and Second. No. 118. over the book store.

Marketstreet, between First and Second, No. 11s over the book store.

Every person that is depressed and trouble about war-should call on her, as she is the only on that inhedited the secret from Ma. Norma, the great Fortune-Tetler that assisted Napoleon of Francia all his battles. She wages \$1,000 that no one call and see her, and you will be relieved. Those who don't believe, call at 1 o'clock at night and she will make them believe, my8 dtf.

DRAVO & SON dealers in COAL. Third stree below Makin and Market, have on hand a goo supply of Pittskars and Youghtscheny Coat, which have a prepared to furnish in large quantities by he load, to useet the wishes of parchasers. The orders promptly attended to.

Drawo & Son, Third street, and dtf between Main and Wacke wheels

ABNER COOPER, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Butter, Cheese and Produce, 145 FOURTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND RIVER.
123 LOUISVILLE. KV.

DR. J. WILSON, VETERINARY SURGEON. Dr. W. respectfully announces to the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity, that he is practicing the above profession in all its various branches and trusts, by striot attention, to merit their future patronage.

Call.

23 Advice, Horse and Cattle Medicine. Liniments, Ointments, &c... may be had at his Dispensary, at HENRY DUNCAN'S LIVERY STABLE, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Operations skillfully performed.

my15 d3m

Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

MISSOURI AFFAIRS

WHERE IS SIGEL?

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Encouraging News for the South.

From St. Louis. Rolla, Mo., Aug. 17.—The forces engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek reached their camping grounds at a point eight miles southwest of here to-day, where there is an abundance of water and other facilities for camp life.

Maj. Sturgis assumed command of the army at a point thirty miles from Spring. army at a point thirty miles from Spring-field, and has since conducted the retreat. The 1st Iowa regiment reached here to-day, and will proceed immediately to St. Louis and be disbanded, their term of en-listment having expired. The loss of their regiment was 13 killed and 134 wounded;

5) seriously, 8 mortally, and 5 missing.
Lieut. Col. Merritt, commandig the 1st
Iowa, reports officially that the enemy had
in the field 14,000 well armed disciplined troops and 10,000 irregular troops, while our own force was only about 5,000 in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 for the concluding four hours of it.

Capt. Emmett McDonald of hapeas cor-pus notoriety, arrived at Maj. Sturgts' camp this morning with a flag of truce, ostensibly to negotiate an exchange of prisoners and procure medical store for the wounded for both sides, but it is strongly suspected that he is really acting as a spy. What action Maj. Sturgis will take in the matter is not known.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 18.—The Bohemi-in has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 5th, via Londonderry on the 9th. The Londor Times has a bitterly sarcas-tic article on the battle of Manassas, and says doubts must 'arise that the Southern nut is two hard to crack, and fears that the question of blockade in America may involve England in difficult complications. On the last day of the session of Paria-ment Lord Palmersten expressed his views and said if a blockading fleet should allow any vessel to enter any blockaded port on paying duties, from that moment the blockade was raised. A belligerent may seal up a port but when he lets a single ves-sel in, his right is gone.

An anonymous advertisement appears in

the Liverpool Press for a shilling testimo-nial to Beauregard.

The London Herald says that Napoleon, on receipt of the news of the defeat of the North at Bull Run, resolved to recognize the Southern Confederacy. This is doubtful and unconfirmed.

Ten Broeck won the Brighton stake. The Paris Bourse was very firm. Rents 68f 50c. The city of Washington and Hibernian had Cotton sales of the week 63,000 balesadvanced %—closed easier, the advance being barely maintained, Speculators took 17,000 and exports 11,000. Consuls 90%

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 18.—The 1st Iowa regiment arrived last night from Rolla. It is understood they will be paid off here. A large number of them express a determination to re-enlist.

The 1st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Andrews

commanding, went into the action 720 strong, of which number 77 were killed, 218 wounded, 90 severely, and 17 missing. About one-third of the wounded of this regiment were left in the hospital at Springfield and are now prisoners.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

New York, August 17-M. Flour market rules quiet but firm with fair emand and sales of 7,000 bbls. Wheat 1¢ bet-er with limited supply and good export de land. Corn market 1¢ better.

NEW YORK, August 17-P. M. Cotton—market continues quiet and uncharge el; sales of few bales at 18@18% for middling uplands.

Fleur—market fem but prices without material by a constant of the prices of the prices of the prices without material by a constant of the prices of the pr rial change—less demand for export and home consumption; sales of 17,200 bbls at \$4.564 90 for super State, \$4.5064 60 extra State, \$4.5064 60 otra State, \$4.5064 60 otra State, \$4.5064 60 otra State, \$4.5064 60 for super western, and \$4.656 50 for common to medians extra western.

Whisky—market continues firm—sales of 7506 bbls.

Whisky—market commuses from—series of feetble at 154.17%.
Grain—Wheat quiet and 1¢ better. Sales of 27,200 bushels Milwarkie club at \$1.07.21 ft, 19 000 bushels winter red western \$1.06.1 31.
Rye quiet at 52.58. Barley dull and nominal.—Corn serice—hus névanced 1¢ and 'sir export demand and home consumption; \$2 es of 52,000 bushels at 50.31 fer prime shipping nixed western fer western 50.39. rn fer western 20a49

Oses firmer st 27a34.
Provisions—Fork market is dell and a shade
giver; sales of 800 bbls at \$15 00 for mess
ock. Lardverry quiet and market firm; sales
bbls \$404 pock. Lard verry quiet and market firm; sales 250 bbls 2394.
Coffee—Rie still rules very firm with more activity; sales 2,500 bags at 144615. Raw sugar continues frm—sales of 1,365 bhds Cuba at 64 a64. Molasses quiet.

CINCINNATI, August 16-P. M. Cincinnati, Asgust 16-P. M.
Flour criet but firm at \$2.45@3 80 for superfine, \$3.49@4 25 for extratorismily. Wheat is
firm, prices a shade higher-red 70@82, white
\$5@93. Corn firm at 28. Cats 24. Whisky is
firm at \$3%. Provisions will. Mess pork \$14
al4 25. Bacon dull—5, 6 and 7¢ are the rates
asked. Bulk meats dull at 4, 5, and 6. Lard
firm. Groceries firm.

Money Market.

New York, August 17-M.

Money is pleaty and quiet. Sterling to change heavy and closed dull at 107@10% fo batker's bills. CINCINNATI, August 17-P. M. Exchange at 1/2 premium.

APOTHECARY'S HALL! Capitol Drug Store,

Opposite the Post-Office. J. R. GOLESBORGUCE. PRESCRIPTION CLERKS. je29 dtf

Fresh Sapply of Pure Old Enquors MPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSEs, for sale by O. H. SEEATTAN, Apoliceary, je28dtf opposite the Post-Office

Gwyra's Prepared Glue. HAVING the excitaine right to manufacture
13 this celebrated Giue, d am prepared to fill orders without limit.
1029 dtf
Onnosite Fost-Office.

Ground Pepper and Spices, PREPARED and sold at the CAPITOL DRUG STORE, opposite the Post-office. my6 dtf O. H. STEATTAN, Proprietor. Compand Buckeya Pile Salve, ANUFACTURED and seld exclusively at the Italian Drug fore opposite the Peetofice. my6 dtf O. H. STRATTON. Apothecary.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES THEY are remarkably strong and simple in their construction; make the Lock ditich upon both sides sitis, which cannot be rayeled; use a straight needle, and will see with timen thread.

The flexibility of tengen is such that they will see your the heaviest seams in negre jeans without difficulty; also sew the finest barege or lawn without drawing it.

All Machines warranted.

P. L. FOSKETT. No. 5 Masonic Temple, m14 deodaweowif Fourth st., Louisville, R7

COAL! COAL! WAVE for sale, at all times, by the barge and at retail, and at the lowest market price, best qual-ity PITTSBURG COAL. Also, BEACH DOTTOM COAL at much lower rates. apl4 dt' Third street, near corner of Main. 310 Green Street,

THE HOME. Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Operations skillfully performed.

SCDA A8H—50 ca-ks Kurtz's Soda Ash, 8i * cent strength, in store and for sale by TYLER & MARTIN,

TYLER & MARTIN,

Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. IL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS TRAMMINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 21, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the balance of a stack of Dry Goods. Notions, and Frinam.ngs;
Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes;
Consisting of many very decirable articles usuall, found in a large retail store.
Terms cash.
S. G. HENRY & CO., auly d3

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction-Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel, Special and Positive Cash Sales. ONE HUNDRED AND PIFTY CASES AND CONTOONS OF PRIME FIRST CLASS BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS

AT AUCTION:

AT AUCTION:

N Tuesday morring next, August 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell without reserve, an invoice of choice Boots, Shoes 'and Brogans, selected expensity for private sales. Also an invoice from Lynn, Mass., of childrens' colored and black Gaiters, do forced and heeled Boots Misses col'd and bl'k Lace Gaiters. Also an invoice from Boston of Womens' and Misses' Goat and Kid Gaiters and Boots; do do Enameled and Moroeco da; Mens fine Buff, Kip ard Calif Brogans, Oxford, ce tch and Congre's Gaiters; Boys' and Youth's Oxford and Scotch Boot.

EF We would call the particular attention of both city and comery buyers to this sale. It is selom such desirable stock is sold at auction, aul7 ds S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctionery AT AUCTION!

AUCTION NOTICE: CHANGE OF BUSINESS S. ROTHCHILD

On Market street, between Second and Third
No. 217. South side.
WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUOFION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. where he
cill have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIO
GOODS. BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE
CLOTHING, at anction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock
and in the evening from 7 until 10 o'clock.
Out-door Sales promptly attended to.
Oash advanced on consignments.
N. E.—All persons indebted to me will please
come forward and settle, or the accounts will be
put in the hands of an officer for collection.

MS dvi

Steamboats. REGULAR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND HENDERSON MAIL BOAT, Leaves every Monday and Friday Evenings. The freight and passenger steamer COMMERCIAL Capt. Archer, Will A. Duvall, clerk, departs for the above and way ports on Nonday, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. Dunctually.

The Commercial is new, has I rre, airy rooms, wide gnants, and from her exceedingly light draft will go through on time without de ention.

Ror passage apply on heard or the property of the commercial is new to the commercial in the commercial is new to the commercial is new to be commercial in the commercial is new to be commercial in the commercial in the commercial is new to be commercial in the commercial in the commercial is new to be commercial in the commercial in the commercial in the commercial is new to be commercial in the commercial in the

For passage apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN, Agent,
a:9
No. 27 Wall street. FOR EVANSVILLE, OWENSBORO, AND WAY LANDINGS. The United S. Mail Line steamer HETTY GILMORE, Gilmore master Will leave as above on this day let inst., at 5 P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to T. M. ERWIN, Agent, at 19

POR PADUCAM, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS. The new and magnificent steemer POCAHONTAS, Cart. Steins, will leave for above and of intermediate ports on Monday, the 19th iest., at 4 e'clest

Por freight or passage analy en board or to
B. J. 6AFFEY & SON, Agents,
all 19 19 Walstreet. T

The freight and passenger steamer
POCAHONTAS, Staines, master
Will leave as above on this day,
seth inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO. Agents.,
all No. 116 Wall street. REGULAR PACKET – FOR MADISON CARROLLTON AND KENTUCKY RIVER

The freight and passenger steamer TRIO, Capt. Juo. A. Dickinson, Will leave Lo isville every Monday and Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Mad'so and Carrollton, and every Fridsy, at 1 o'clock P. M for Madison, Carr Ilton, Cedar Lock, Kentucky River, and intermediate landings.

Prompt and statention paid to the interests of the trade.

REGULAR U.S MAIL PACKET FOR CWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE. Every Wednesday and Saturda The splendid passenger steamer MASONIC GEM. Caffrey master.
Will leave Louisville for above and il way landings on every Wednesday and Saturday 14 o'tlk. P. M. from Portland what f. For freight or passage apply on board or to B. J. CAFFREY & SON, Agents, 137 wallstreet.

PEOPLE'S PACKET.

aule dtf Or DOERN & HUGHES, Ag nt REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS. The freight and passenger steamer LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs. master.
Will leave as above at loclock jy3 dti

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST.

U. B. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST.

THE splendid naszenger steamers JACOB

STANDER and TELE

STANDER and TELE

CINCHNATI EVERY WORNING
At 12 c'clock, which insures the making of the cocleck morning connections by Railroad from Cincinnati to the North and East.

For freight or passesse apply on board orto

JOE CAMPION, Agent.

BY Office Mail Line Wharf-boat, foot Thirdstreet is and the contractions of the contraction of the contrac

THE unrivaled steamers OHARLEY
MILLIPR and PINK VATULE No. 2.
MILLIPR and PINK VATULE No. 2.
In the ough running order, are now ready for the season to do all kinds of towing to any neint above or below the Falls, at the most responsible rate. Being in charge of experienced boarmen, they will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to engage their services.

#if orders left at the clothing store of Ben.
Durrett, corner of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt attention.

PINK VARBLE, Captain.

PS Alltowing done at the risk of owners with the

MRS. A. E. PORTER, Millinery

FANCY STORE,

No. 327 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE KY

OLD BOURBON WHISKY. I have on hand and for sale, a lot of the finest OLD WHISKY in the State, from 6 to 10

years old, made to my order by the best whisky makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, copper-distilled, sweet mash, made from 16 to 15 degrees above proof. For further information, address box 208, Post-office, Louisville, My.; or my coffice, 227 Fourth states!

dress box 2008, Forth street.

E. E. WILLIAMS. MADAME ROSENBAUGH, DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST, W OULD most respectfully inform her friends and patrons of Louisville, that she has located of TENTH STREET, between Walnut and Chestnut sta

Patrons of Louisville, that she has located on TENTH STRENT, between Walnut and Chestnut stather name is at the door—where she is ready to practice upon all standers diseases that flesh and blood are helt to, such as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Liver Combiaint, Fits, Bandress, Deafness, Affection of the Spicen, Rheuwsitsus and Palsy: and will warrant care in all cases of Cancers, Scrofula, Tetter, Krysipelas, Bunious and Corns, when the patient is no beyond the reach of medical ald.
Madame R, being the first Astrologist of the city, will also guaranteed of sive true and correct information on all the events of life; of what changes are before; whether you will marry, will tell of absent friends, and trace to six property, &c. She has a secret connected with her profession which will enable any one to obtain many points in business or losses. She has also in her possession the celebrated ROCK DIAMOND, brought from Africa, wherein persons can see their future partners, friends or others. Madame R, is tappy to say that she is the only person that can sive lucky numbers in Lotarry.
P, S.—Madame R, being a natural Medium, will answer any questions.

MADAME BARNUM. THE CELEBRATED SPANISH ASTROLOGIST, CLAIRVOYANTE,

answer any questions.

Fee from 50 cents to \$2, for Ladies and Gentle.

12.23 dtf

FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 221 Main street, South side, between Brook and Floyd.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Louisville, that she has just arrived in the city, and can be consulted on all matters pertain-ing to Life, either Past, Present, or Future, Tracing the lines of Life from infancy to old age, particuthe lines of Life from infancy to old age, particularizing each event in regard to Business, Love, Marriage, Courtship, Losses, Law Matters, and Sickness of Relatives and Friends at a Distance.

The Madame will show her visitors a life-like representation of their future bushands and wives. The Madame has a magic art, and can reconcile quarrels between men and wives or other people. She also has on hand a series of original paintings of her own fancy, which she has been for many years getting up, which she will exhibit for a small compensation, with the Madame in her painting costume at her own native land. costume at her own native land.

Miscellancous.

LOUIS JEFFERSON, (Formerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.,) Druggist and Apothecary,

outhwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets

LOUISVILLE, KY. Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made large additions thereto in the shaped of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Pertuners, Cigars, Tobacco, Fure L'enors, &c., &c., I am new prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

HAVING sold my stock of Drugs, Medicines
Ac, to Mr. Louis Jefferson, I take great
pleasure recommending him to the patronage
my friends, as they will find him to be an experienced Apothecary.
JOHN FARGENT.
1951 dlm.

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